

**IS'HOQXON IBRAT NOMIDAGI NAMANGAN DAVLAT CHET TILLARI
INSTITUTI HUZURIDAGI
ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
PhD.03/05.05.2023.Fil.163.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

TERMIZ DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

TAIROVA MAXFUZA ABDUSATTOROVNA

**INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA MAMLAKATSHUNOSLIK
TERMINLARINING CHOG'ISHTIRMA TADQIQI**

**10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va
tarjimashunoslik**

**Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Namangan – 2025

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**Contents of Dissertation Abstract of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on
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KIRISH (Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Jahon tilshunosligida inson lisoniy boyligining katta qismini tashkil etuvchi, muayyan sohalarga oid tushunchalarni ifodalovchi va shu soha mutaxassislarining o‘zaro muloqoti uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat qiluvchi terminologik birliklarni o‘rganishga bo‘lgan qiziqish va ehtiyoj XX asr o‘rtalaridan boshlab ortib bormoqda. Xususan, zamonaviy dunyoda, chegaralar tobora oshkora bo‘lib borayotgan bir paytda, boshqa madaniyat va an‘analarni bilish muvaffaqiyatli o‘zaro hamkorlikning kalitiga aylanmoqda. Mamlakatshunoslik sohasidagi tadqiqotlar talabalar va mutaxassislarga turli mamlakatlarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini yaxshiroq tushunishga yordam beradi, bu xalqaro tashkilotlarda, biznes va boshqa sohalarda faoliyat olib borish uchun muhimdir.

Dunyo tilshunosligida terminologik tizimlarni o‘rganish zarurati yuzaga kelmoqda. Zero, fan-texnologiya taraqqiyoti, axborotlarning cheksiz oqimi insoniyat olamini tubdan o‘zgartirishga qodir bo‘layotgan bugungi kunda mamlakatshunoslik terminlari faolligi kuzatilmog‘da. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslik terminlarini leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini ochib berish orqali terminlarning o‘xshash va farqli tomonlarini aniqlash imkonini bermoqda. Bu, o‘z navbatida, ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarni qiyoslash sohasiga tegishli leksemalarni tizimlashtirish va tartibga solish kabi masalalarni hal qilishni talab etadi.

O‘zbekistonda xorijiy tillarni o‘rganish va yosh avlodning chet tillarini o‘rganishiga yetarli sharoitlar yaratilganligi ushbu sohada bir qator ilmiy tadqiqotlar bajarilishiga zamin yaratdi. Bu borada prezidentimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoyev ta’kidlaganidek: “...farzandlarimiz tarbiyasi, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy sohadagi ishlarimizni bir zum ham susaytirmasdan, ularni yangi bosqichga ko‘tarishimiz zarur”¹. Shuningdek, millat tilining, ya’ni ma’naviyat belgisi bo‘lgan nutqiy tilning turli-tuman ifoda vositalaridan foydalanib, uning hali ma’lum bo‘lmagan jihatlarini, o‘ziga xosliklarini ochib berish bilan birgalikda jahon tillari bilan lingvistik chog‘ishtirma tahlili asosida tadqiqot tashkil etish, bu boradagi ilmiy izlanishlarni yanada chuqurlashtirish zaruriyatini belgilab beradi.

Ushbu dissertatsiya O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-6084-son, 2020-yil 6-noyabrdagi “O‘zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot davrida ta’lim-tarbiya va ilm-fan sohasini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-6108-son, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvar PF-6108-sonli “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risi”dagi Farmonlari, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2022-yil 19-yanvardagi 34-son “Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni takomillashtirish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi qarori, hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Buyuk kelajagimizni mard va olijanob xalqimiz bilan birga quramiz. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2017. – B. 17.

ushbu tadqiqot ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Xorij tilshunosligida E.Wüster, J.Ayto, Sh.Lewis, W.Fleischer, S.Ziya, E.Benveniste, F.de Saussure, L.I.Bojno, M.T. Cabre, rus tilshunosligida Y.Yefremov, E.N.Sapojnikova, V.P.Danilenko., D.S.Lotte, Sh.Shelov, B.Golovin, G.Aleksandrova, S.Grinev, V.Leychik, T.Kandelaki² va boshqa olimlar tomonidan atroflicha o‘rganilgan.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida terminologiya masalalari bo‘yicha qator tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Jumladan: M.A.Usmanov, Q.Musayev, U.Tursunov, H.Dadaboyev, R.Doniyorov, A.Madvaliyev, X.Paluanova, O.Ahmedov, D.Kadirbekova, X.Mirzaahmedova, T.Valiyev, F.Qodirova, D.Mo‘minova, A.Xojiyev, Z.Mirahmedova, B.X.Omonov, N.Atayevalar³ tomonidan tadqiq etilgan.

² E. Würster. Einführung in die allgemeine Terminologielehre und terminologische Lexikographie (the general introduction to terminology and terminological lexicography lesson). 3rd Edition, Romanistischer Verlag, Bonn, 1991. – 300 p.; Ayto J. A Century of New Words. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007. – 250 p.; Sherman L. Princeton. – N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1938. –524 p.; Fleischer W., Barz I. Wortbildung der deutschen Gegenwartssprache. – Berlin/Boston: De Gruyter, 2012. – S. 373.; Sak Ziya, Dictionary of Commercial and Economic Terms Ticari ve Ekonomik Terimler Sözlüğü, 1996. – 416 p.; Benveniste É. *Problemas de lingüística general*, México: Siglo Veintiuno, 1971; new ed., 2 vols., México: Siglo XXI, 1977.; Сосюр Ф. де Заметки по общей лингвистике: Пер. с фр./Общ. ред., вступ ст. и коммент. Н.А. Слюсаревой. – М.: Издательская группа «Прогресс», 2001. – 280 с.; Божно Л.И. Научно-техническая терминология как один из объектов изучения закономерностей развития языка // Филологические науки. 1971. № 5. – С. 103.; Ефремов Е. Основы теории лексического калькирования. – Алматы: КазГУ, 1974. –275 с.; Сапожникова Е.Н. Страноведение: Теория и методика туристского изучения стран: Учеб. Пос. для студ. высш. учеб. заведений /- 2-е изд., испр. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2004. – 240 с.; Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология: Опыт лингвистического описания. – М.: Наука, 1977. – 157 с.; Лотте Д.С. Очередные задачи технической терминологии (1931) / Д.С. Лотте // Татаринцев В.А. История отечественного терминоведения. Классики терминоведения: Очерк и хрестоматия. – М., 1994. – 408 с.; Шелов С. Термин. Терминологичность. Терминологические определения. Монография. – Санкт-Петербург: Российская государственная библиотека, 2003. –277 с.; Головин Б. Лингвистические учения о терминах. М.: Высшая школа, 1987. 105 с.; Гринев С. Терминоведение. – М.: Академия, 2008. – 303 с.; Cabré M. Teresa Terminology. Theory, methods and applications. John Benjamins Publishing Company Amsterdam/Philadelphia 1999. p. 2, 12, 103, 331.; Лейчик В. Терминоведение: предмет, методы, структура. – М.: ЛКИ, 2007. – 256 с.; Канделаки Т. Семантика и мотивированность терминов. – М.: Наука, 1977. – 167 с.

³ Усманов М.А. Термин «ярлык» и вопросы классификации официальных актов ханств Джучева Улуса//Актовое источниковедение. – М.: 1979. – С. 243 – 244.; Мусаев К.М. Формирование, развитие и современные проблемы терминологии. – М.: Наука, 1986. — 163 с.; Турсунов У. Ўзбек тилшунослиги терминологиясининг баъзи масалаларига доир //Труды Узбекского госуниверситета им. Навои. Новая серия. 1955. выпуск 55. – 131 с.; Дадабоев Х.А. Общественно-политическая и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. – Ташкент: Ёзувчи, 1991. – 186 с.; Дониёров Р. Ўзбек тили техник терминологиясининг айрим масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1977. – 160 б.; Мадвалиев А. Узбекская химическая терминология и вопросы ее нормализации. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1986. – 190 б.; Палуанова Х.Д. Экологик терминларнинг деривацион-семантик хусусиятлари (ўзбек, қорақалпоқ, инглиз ва рус тиллари мисолида). Филол. фан. докт. (DS) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2016. – 88 б.; Ахмедов О.С. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида солиқ-божхона терминларининг лингвистик таҳлили ва таржима муаммолари. Филол. фан. докт. (DS) дисс. – Тошкент, 2016. – 255 б.; Кадирбекова Д.Х. Инглизча-ўзбекча ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари терминологияси ва унинг лексикографик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. бўй. фал. докт... (PhD) автореф... – Тошкент, 2017. – 44 б.; Мирзахмедова Ҳ.В. Форс тили транспорт терминларининг структур қатламлари ва ясалиш усуллари. Филол. фан. бўй. фал. докт... (PhD) автореф... – Тошкент, 2017. – 45 б.; Валиев Т.Қ. Ўзбек тили йўлсозлик терминларининг структур-семантик хусусиятлари ва лексикографик

Terminologiya sohasida amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar ko'p bo'lishiga qaramay, mamlakatshunoslik terminlarning chog'ishtirma tadqiqi, leksik-semantik xususiyatlariga oid o'rganilmagan muammolar mavjud. Mamlakatshunoslik terminlari lingvistik tamoyillar asosida ilmiy jihatdan o'rganilishni va bugungi kunda o'z yechimini topishni taqozo qiladi.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotning bajarilayotgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Tadqiqot Termiz davlat universiteti Ingliz tili va adabiyoti kafedrasida o'rganilayotgan "Tilning leksik-semantik tizimini chog'ishtirma-tipologik o'rganishning dolzarb muammolari: diaxroniya va sinxroniya" mavzusidagi istiqbolli ilmiy-tadqiqot yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan (ITA-12-09-2012).

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o'zbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining etimologik-derivatsion hamda leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini o'zaro chog'ishtirgan holda ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

tilshunoslikda mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining nazariy tadqiqini o'rganish, til tizimidagi o'rni va maqomini yoritish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarning lingvokulturologik, semantik, etimologik, struktur-derivatsion va paradigmatic jihatlarini aniqlash;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida sintaktik, abbreviatura, shuningdek kalka natijasida yuzaga kelgan mamlakatshunoslik terminlarni yoritib berish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslik terminlarini omonimiya, antonimiya, sinonimiya, variantlilik hamda gipero-giponimiya jihatlarini tadqiq qilish, ularning leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini ochib berish.

Tadqiqotning obyektini ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslik terminlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning predmeti ingliz va o'zbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining etimologik-derivatsion hamda leksik-semantik xususiyatlari tadqiqidan iborat.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot jarayonida tasniflash (klassifikatsiya) usuli, lingvistik tavsiflash, tarixiy-etimologik, qiyosiy-tipologik usul, komponent va lingvostatistik tahlil kabi usullardan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarning

талқини. Филол. фан. бўй. фал. докт... (PhD) автореф... – Самарқанд, 2018. – 50 б.; Қодирова Ф.Ш. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларидаги тасвирий санъат ва дизайнга оид терминларнинг лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. бўй. фал. докт... (PhD) автореф... – Тошкент, 2020. – 54 б.; Мўминова Д.А. Инглиз, рус, ўзбек тилларида нон маҳсулотлари технологияси терминларининг лисоний хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. бўй. фал. докт... (PhD) автореф... – Тошкент, 2020. – 55 б.; Хожиев А. Тилшunoslik терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2002. – 168 б.; Madvaliyev A. O'zbek terminologiyasi va leksikografiyasi masalalari. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. 2017. – B. 28-30.; Мирахмедова З. Ўзбек тилининг анатомия терминологияси ва уни тартибга солиш муаммолари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010. – 125 б.; Omonov B.X. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi geologiyaga oid terminlarning qiyosiy tadqiqi. Fil.fan.falsaf.d-ri dissertatsiyasi. – Toshkent, 2023. – B. 48.; Атаева Н.С. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида банк-молия терминларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. бўй. фалс. докт... (PhD) автореф... – Тошкент, 2020. – 49 б.

lingvokulturologik, semantik, etimologik, struktur-derivatsion, paradigmatic (sinonimiya, antonimiya, giper-giponimiya, variantlilik, omonimiya, munosabatlari) jihatdan farqli va o'xshash jihatlari ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining sodda, kompozitsion, abbreviatura va kalka sifatida ifodalanishi, lug'atlarda leksikografik belgilar bilan tasniflanishi, ingliz tilida qo'shma so'zlar, birikma terminlar va affiksatsiya usulida yasalgan terminlar terminologiyaning miqdoriy asosini tashkil etishi dalillangan;

chog'ishtirilayotgan tillardagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarda gipero-giponimiya munosabatlari turlicha ekani, xususan, ingliz tilida gipero-giponimiya munosabatlari, sohadagi umumiy terminlar ichida 340 ta, o'zbek tilida esa 175 tani tashkil qilishi aniqlangan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid aksariyat terminlar morfologik va sintaktik usullar bilan hosil qilinishi, bu usullar yangi tushunchalarni nafaqat aniq shakllantirishga, balki ularni tizimli va tushunarli tarzda shakllantirishga yordam berishi, shu bilan birga, abbreviatura va kalkalash natijasida hosil bo'lgan terminlar ham o'zining ixchamligi, tez ifodalanishi va global munosabatlarda o'z o'rniga ega bo'lib, til va fan sohasida muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi asoslangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining qo'llanishi bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan;

mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining semantik-struktural tahlili asosida ingliz va o'zbek tillari terminologiyasida kechayotgan jarayonlar, ko'plab xalqaro terminlarning ingliz va o'zbek tillarida berilishi tavsiflangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi tadqiqotda qo'llangan usullarning zamonaviy lingvistik nazariyalarga mosligi, metodologik jihatdan asoslanganligi, nazariy xulosa va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, tadqiqot natijalarining miqdor va sifat jihatdan ta'minlanganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundaki, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining yasaliş usullari, leksik-semantik xususiyatlari, chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda o'xshash va farqli jihatlarning aniqlanganligi, ingliz va o'zbek tillardagi o'z hamda o'zlashma qatlamlarning soha terminologiyasida munosib ahamiyatga ega ekanligi ilmiy jihatdan asoslangani bilan izohlanadi, shu bilan birga tadqiqot ishining nazariy xulosalari va tahlil usullari mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminologik tizimining ma'no doirasini keng yoritib berishda ilmiy manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati tadqiqot materiallari va xulosalaridan bir qator lingvistik fanlar, xususan, terminshunoslik, leksikologiya, leksikografiya fanlari bo'yicha ma'ruza kurslari, seminar mashg'ulotlarini ishlab chiqishda hamda olib borishda, darslik, o'quv qo'llanmalari, terminologik lug'atlar tuzishda amaliy manba vazifasini bajarish imkoniyati bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini tadqiq etishdan olingan natijalar asosida:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillari mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining sodda, kompozitsion, abbreviatura, gibrid, birikma terminlar sifatida ifodalanishi, lug‘atlarda leksikografik belgilar bilan tasniflanishi, terminlarning unifikatsiyalash orqali alohida leksikografik tizimga solish hamda mamlakatshunoslik terminlarning etimologik-derivatsion xususiyatlari, morfologik, sintaktik, abbreviatura hamda kalkalash omillarini tartibga solish yuzasidan olingan ilmiy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan I OT-2019-42 Davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasidagi “O‘zbek va ingliz tillarining elektron (Inson qiyofasi, fe‘l atvori, tabiat va milliy timsollar tasviri) poetik lug‘atini yaratish” nomli amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan. (Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 18-aprel № 01/4-1492-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijalarning joriy qilinishi soha vakillarining nutqini o‘stirishga hamda mamlakatshunoslikka doir lug‘at va elektron ilovasini ishlab chiqishga xizmat qilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarning lingvokulturologik, semantik, etimologik, struktur, derivatsion, paradigmatic jihatdan farqli va o‘xshash tomonlari, shuningdek, chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi sohaga oid adabiyotlarda mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining ifodalanishi, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida etimologik derivatsion xususiyatlari, ularni leksikografik tavsiflash orqali tizimlashtirishga erishish mumkinligi yuzasidagi mulohazalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan PF 201912258, “Davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasidagi “O‘zbek adabiyotining ko‘p tilli (o‘zbek, rus, ingliz tillarida) elektron platformasini yaratish” nomli amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan. (Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 18-aprel № 01/4-1491-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, ilmiy izlanuvchilarga, talabalarga chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarning leksik, semantik, lingvokulturologik jihatlari tahlili natijasida aniqlangan farqli va o‘xshash tomonlari to‘g‘risida ma’lumot berilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarning etimologik-derivatsion xususiyatlari, ularni leksikografik tavsiflash, tizimlashtirishga erishish mumkinligi, shuningdek, ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslik terminlari o‘rtasidagi paradigmatic sinonimiya, antonimiya, giper-giponimiya, polisemiya, monosemiya, omonimiya, paronimiya kabi munosabatlar, ingliz va o‘zbek tillari mamlakatshunoslik terminologiyasida lug‘atlar tuzish yuzasidagi tavsiyalardan Termiz davlat universitetida 2021 – 2025-yillarda amalga oshirilgan 617309-EPP-1-2020-1-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP raqamli “*Triggering innovative approaches and entrepreneurial skills for students through creating conditions for graduate’s employability in Central Asia – TRIGGER*” mavzusidagi ilmiy-amaliy loyiha doirasida foydalanilgan. Natijada Xorijiy filologiya fakulteti bitiruvchi talabalari bilan sohaga oid adabiyotlarda hamda mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlar lug‘atlarini shu sohada faoliyat yurituvchi hamda ta’lim oluvchilarga tatbiq etish yuzasidan ma’lumot berilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillari mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining sodda, kompozitsion, abbreviatura, gibrid, birikma terminlar sifatida ifodalanishi, lug‘atlarda leksikografik belgilar bilan tasniflanishi, terminlarning unifikatsiyalash orqali alohida leksikografik tizimga solish yuzasidan berilgan tavsiya va xulosalardan O‘zbekiston milliy

teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston teleradiokanali” davlat muassasasida “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “O‘smirlar uchun” nomli eshittirishlarni tayyorlashda foydalanilgan. (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali, DM “Madaniy-ma’rifiy va badiiy eshittirishlar” muharririyatining 21-aprel 2025-yil 05-09-504-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlar to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumotlar nafaqat oliy ta’lim muassasalarida o‘tiladigan fanlar o‘qitilishida, balki keng omma uchun mo‘ljallangan tarbiyaviy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan adabiyotlar yaratishda ham muhim manba bo‘lib xizmat qilishi ko‘rsatilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 2 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 19 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya qilingan ilmiy nashrlarda 9 ta, 6 ta respublika va 4 ta xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib, hajmi 134 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **“Kirish”** qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi, mavzuning o‘rganilganlik darajasi, tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog‘liqligi, tadqiqot maqsadi va vazifalari, tadqiqot obyekti va predmeti, tadqiqot usullari, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, tadqiqotning amaliy natijasi, tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi, tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati, tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi va aprobatsiyasi natijalarining e’lon qilinishi, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi haqidagi ma’lumotlar bayon etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslik terminologiyasining nazariy asoslari”** deb nomlanib, 3ta paragrafga bo‘linadi. Mazkur bobning birinchi fasli *“Terminologiya va terminlarning lingvistik tavsifi, tasnifi, funksiyalari”*ni tadqiq qilishga bag‘ishlangan. Ma’lumki, mamlakatimizdagi joy nomlarining barchasini insonda estetik zavq uyg‘otadigan, milliy mafkura va qadriyatlarimizga mos keladigan, hududning xususiyatlarini o‘zida aks ettiradigan deb bo‘lmaydi. Ayrim nomlarni o‘zgartirish ehtiyoji bor, shuningdek, imlo xatolari mavjudligi, o‘zlashmagan so‘zlar bilan ifodalanganlari tilimizga putur yetkazmoqda. Prezident Sh.Mirziyoyev shu kabi holatlar haqida quyidagi fikrlarni bildirgan edi: “Afsuski, jamoat joylarida, ko‘chalarda, binolar peshtoqida toponimik belgilar, turli lavha va reklamalar ko‘pincha xorijiy tillarda, ma’naviyatimizga yot mazmun va shakllarda aks ettirilmoqda. Bu davlat tili talablariga, milliy madaniyat va qadriyatlarimizga bepisandlikdan, umumiy savodxonlik darajasi esa tushib ketayotganidan dalolat beradi. Shu munosabat bilan, Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Atamalar komissiyasi bilan birgalikda, ushbu masalalarni keng jamoatchilik ishtirokida jiddiy o‘rganib chiqish va tartibga solish zarur. Chunki ijtimoiy

obyektlarga nom berish – bu shunchaki shaxsiy yoki xususiy ish emas. Bu barchamizning vatanparvarlik va ma’naviy saviyamizni yaqqol ko‘rsatadigan o‘ziga xos mezondir. Buni hech kim hech qachon unutmazligi kerak. Biz xalqimizning taqdiri, ertangi kuni haqida o‘ylar ekanmiz, eng avvalo, millatimizning asl fazilatlarini, go‘zal urf-odatlarimiz, betakror san’atimiz va adabiyotimiz, ona tilimizni ko‘z qorachig‘iday saqlashimiz zarur”⁴. Davlatimiz rahbari tomonidan joy nomlari bo‘yicha ta’kidlab o‘tilgan muammolarni bartaraf qilish uchun toponimlarni tarixiy-lisoniy jihatdan tadqiq qilish va toponimik lug‘atlar yaratish lozim bo‘ladi.

Tadqiqotimiz davomida guvohi bo‘ldikki mamlakatshunoslik terminlari bo‘yicha xorijiy olimlar E.L.Bacha, J.King, O.I.Vasilenko, N.F.Alefirenko, C.Hochharz, K.Loga, L.Veronika, L.A.Akhmad, A.N.Danilova, S.S.Mixaylov, I.Maxova, L.N.Verxovix⁵, larning ilmiy asarlari mamlakatshunoslik, toponimik, madaniy va geografik kontekstga ega.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida mamlakatshunoslik terminlari rivojlanishida P.G‘ulomov va M.Mirakmalovlarning “Toponimika va geografik terminshunoslik”⁶ nomli o‘quv qo‘llanmasi, Q.Hakimovning “Toponimika: Geografiya o‘qitish metodikasi”⁷ nomli darsligi, B.Kilichevning “Onomastika”⁸ nomli o‘quv qo‘llanmasi, R.Y.Xudoyberganov va boshqalar tomonida nashr qilingan “O‘zbekiston joy nomlarining izohli lug‘ati”⁹, asarlari mazkur sohaga bag‘ishlangan¹⁰.

Shuni ta’kidlab o‘tishimiz joizki, biz tadqiqotimizda ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslik terminlari tahlilida “The world book encyclopedia”, “English-

⁴ R.Y.Xudoyberganov [va boshq.]. O‘zbekiston joy nomlarining izohli lug‘ati [Matn]: – Toshkent: Donishmand ziyosi, 2022. – B. 4.

⁵ Bacha, E. L. Terms of Reference for the Country Studies. World Development, Vol. 14, No. 8. – Great Britain, 1986. – Pp. 909–918.; King, J. Analytical Tools for Toponymy: Their Application to Scottish Hydronymy. PhD thesis. – University of Edinburgh, 2008. – 169 p.; Василенко, О. И. Отфитонимическая семантическая деривация: лингвокогнитивный и культурологический аспекты (на материале русского и английского языков) // Известия Уральского государственного университета. – 2008. – №55. – С. 188–197.; Алекфиренко, Н. Ф. Лингвокультурология. Ценностно-смысловое пространство языка. Учебное пособие. – М.: Флинта, Наука, 2010. – 193 с.; Casemir, K. Gewässer-, Flur- und Ortsnamen // In: Der Hochharz – Vom Brocken bis in das nördliche Vorland. Eine landeskundliche Bestandsaufnahme im Raum Bad Harzburg, Wernigerode, Sankt Andreasberg, Braunlage und Elbingerode. Hg. v. Jörg Brückner u.a. (Landschaften in Deutschland 73). – Köln–Weimar–Wien, 2016. – S. 124–129.; Loga, K. Eine onomastische Untersuchung der Namen rezenter und wüst gefallener Siedlungen der ehemaligen Landkreise Sangerhausen und Quedlinburg. Dissertation zur Erlangung des Doktorgrades der Philosophie (Dr. phil.). – 2020. – 564 s.; Лоренц, В. В. Формирование социокультурной компетентности обучающихся при изучении топонимической специфики языковой системы // Scientific Cooperation Center “Interactive plus”. – Чебоксары, 5 окт. 2022. – С. 223–227.; Lutfullina, A. A. Linguoculturological Features of English Toponyms. Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching. – Vol. 21. – June 2023. – Pp. 126–129.; Данилова, А. Н., Сидорова, Л. А. Топонимы как реалии языка и культуры // Вопросы языкознания в когнитивном аспекте: сборник научных статей. – Чебоксары, 2015. – С. 216.; Михайлов, С. С. Лингвострановедение. Метро: Лондон – Берлин – Москва. – Scientific Cooperation Center “Interactive plus”, 2018. – С. 172–174.; Махова, И. К вопросу перевода страноведческих реалий и терминов с английского языка на русский язык // Устойчивое развитие туристского рынка: международная практика и опыт России. – 2018. – С. 56–60.; Верховых Л.Н. Термин лингвокраеведение как обозначение особого направления в краеведении и страноведении. // Воронежское лингвокраеведение. 2021. pp. 98-107.

⁶ G‘ulomov P., Mirakmalov M. Toponimika va geografik terminshunoslik. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – Toshkent, 2005. – 75 b.

⁷ Hakimov Q. Toponimika: “Geografiya o‘qitish metodikasi” ta’lim yo‘nalishi talabarlari uchun darslik. – Toshkent: MUMTOZ SO‘Z, 2016. — 368 b.

⁸ Kilichev B. Onomastika [Matn]: o‘quv qo‘llanma /– Buxoro: 2023. –180 b.

⁹ Xudoyberganov R.Y. [va boshq.]. O‘zbekiston joy nomlarining izohli lug‘ati [Matn]: – Toshkent: Donishmand ziyosi, 2022. – 624 b.

¹⁰ Ахмадалиев Й.И. Топонимика ва географик терминшunoslik. Ўқув қўлланма. – Фарғона: 2018. – Б 18.

uzbek, uzbek-english dictionary”, “Historical dictionaries of international organizations”, “A Dictionary of Diplomacy”, “O‘zbekiston joy nomlarining izohli lug‘ati”, “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”, “Tilshunoslik terminlarining izohli lug‘ati”, “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” kabi ilmiy lug‘atlaridan foydalandik.

Mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminologiya – bu mamlakatshunoslik (yoki “geografiya”, “sotsiologiya”, “xalqaro munosabatlar” kabi sohalarda) bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan terminlar, tushunchalar va ularning tuzilmasi haqida so‘z yurituvchi fan sohasidir. Mamlakatshunoslik terminologiyasi, umumiy tilshunoslik bilan aloqasi bo‘lishi bilan birga, uning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari va foydalanish kontekstlari bilan farq qiladi.

Biz quyida mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarning lingvistik tavsifini ko‘rib chiqamiz:

1. Morfologik tuzilishi: Mamlakatshunoslik terminlari ko‘pincha affiksatsiya va so‘zlarning qo‘shilishi yoki o‘zgarishi orqali yaratiladi. Masalan, “*demografiya*” (yomg‘irlik, aholining holatini o‘rganadigan ilm) so‘zi grekcha “*demos*” (aholi) va “*graphos*” (yozish) so‘zlaridan kelib chiqqan. Bunday birikmalar, terminlarni tushunish va o‘rganishda ko‘mak beradi.

2. Sintaktik xususiyatlar: Mamlakatshunoslik terminlari ko‘pincha nomlar, sifatlar, va ba‘zan fe‘llar yoki birikmalar shaklida keladi. Terminlar o‘zaro mantiqiy aloqalar, bog‘lanishlar orqali ifodalanadi. Misol uchun, “*geografik hudud*” yoki “*sotsial-iqtisodiy holat*” kabi ikki yoki undan ortiq so‘zlar birgalikda ishlatiladi.

3. Semantik tavsif: Har bir mamlakatshunoslik termini o‘zining aniq ma‘nosi bilan ajralib turadi. Ular odatda ijtimoiy va ilmiy jihatdan aniq tushunchalarni ifodalaydi. Masalan, “*g‘arblik*” termini, g‘arbiy geografik hududda yashovchi kishilarni anglatadi.

Mamlakatshunoslik terminlari ko‘plab tarmoqlarga bo‘linadi. Ular quyidagi tasniflar orqali o‘rganiladi:

1. Geografik terminlar: Bu turdagi terminlar mamlakatning tabiiy resurslarini, hududini, joylashuvini ifodalovchi terminlarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

2. Sotsial-iqtisodiy terminlar: Bu terminlar mamlakatning iqtisodiy tizimi, ijtimoiy tuzilmalari va ularning o‘zaro aloqalarini tushuntiradi.

3. Demografik terminlar: Aholi, uning o‘sishi, tuzilishi va boshqa omillarni ifodalovchi terminlar.

4. Siyosiy va huquqiy terminlar: Mamlakatning siyosiy va huquqiy tizimini ifodalovchi terminlar.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Mamlakatshunoslik terminologiyasi tushunchasi va uning sohaviy ko‘lamlari*” deb nomlanadi. Bu faslda mamlakatshunoslik terminologiyasi, uning o‘rni, ahamiyati va turli sohalardagi qo‘llanilishi chuqur tahlil qilingan. Mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining yaratilishi va qo‘llanilishiga madaniy-tarixiy xususiyatlar sezilarli ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi. Har bir tilda o‘ziga xos terminlar mavjud bo‘lib, ularning muqobillari boshqa tillarda bo‘lmasligi mumkin. Chunki til nafaqat muloqot vositasi, balki xalqning madaniy xususiyatlarini asrab-avaylovchi xazina hamdir. Misol uchun, ingliz tilida ko‘pincha “*the American Dream*” (Amerika orzusi) termini qo‘llanilib, u erkinlik, individualizm va muvaffaqiyatga erishish imkoniyati kabi bir qator madaniy va tarixiy tushunchalarni qamrab oladi. Bu termin

o‘zbek tilida aniq analogiga ega emas, chunki AQSh va O‘zbekiston o‘rtasidagi madaniy kontekstlar sezilarli darajada farq qiladi (qarang 1-rasm).



1-rasm. Mamlakatshunoslik terminlarini tadqiq etish usullari

Mamlakatshunoslik terminlarini tahlil etish nafaqat mamlakat nomining etimologiyasini to‘g‘ri ochib beradi, balki o‘sha nomlarning tarixiy, madaniy va ijtimoiy kontekstini ham chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi. Mamlakatshunoslik terminlari ko‘pincha o‘sha hududning tarixini, aholisi va ularning dunyoqarashini aks ettiradi. Buning natijasida, toponimlarning etimologiyasi va semantikasi, ayniqsa, tarixiy yodgorliklar yoki qadimiy tildan qoldiq bo‘lgan nomlar orqali, bir mamlakatning taraqqiyoti, ijtimoiy o‘zgarishlari va madaniy o‘tmishiga oid qimmatli ma’lumotlarni olish mumkin bo‘ladi.

Mamlakatshunoslik terminologiyasiga oid tadqiqotlarda keng qo‘llaniladigan madaniy usullardan yana biri toponimik usuldir. Bu usul mamlakatshunoslikka oid nomlarning o‘rganilganlik darajasi tabiiy, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy hodisa va obyektlar bilan aloqadorligi, takroriyliigi va zichligini maydon birligida aniq ko‘rsatish imkonini beradi. Mamlakatshunoslikka doir hududiy ma’lumotlarni aniqlash turli kartografik manbalardan foydalanishni talab qiladi. Turli davrdagi kartalar yordamida mamlakatlarning rivojlanish bosqichlarini toponimiya ma’lumotlari asosida kuzatish va tahlil qilish mumkin.

Mamlakatlardagi obyektlarning nomlanishiga olib kelgan hududiy, tarixiy va lingvistik, madaniy va ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy sabablarni aniqlash uchun bir nechta asosiy omillarni ko‘rib chiqamiz:

Hududiy omillar: Obyektlarning nomlari ko‘pincha ularning geografik joylashuvi yoki tabiiy xususiyatlariga asoslanadi.

Ingliz tilida daryo, tog‘ yoki o‘lka nomlaridan kelib chiqqan ayrim terminlar quyidagilardan iborat. Masalan, **River**¹¹ (daryo) — Daryo nomidan kelib chiqqan terminlar **Thames** (Buyuk Britaniyada joylashgan Thames daryosi).

O‘zbek tilida daryo, tog‘ yoki o‘lka nomlaridan kelib chiqqan ayrim terminlar quyidagicha bo‘lishi mumkin: **Amudaryo** – Markaziy Osiyo va O‘zbekistonning eng sersuv daryosi. **Sirdaryo** – Markaziy Osiyodagi eng uzun daryo, biroq suv hajmi bo‘yicha Amudaryodan keyingi o‘rinda turadi

Tarixiy omillar: tarixiy voqealar, mashhur shaxslar yoki siyosiy voqealar nomlari. *Amir Temur* – O‘zbekiston tarixidagi eng mashhur davlat arbobi va sarkarda. *U XIV asrda Markaziy Osiyo, Eron, Hindiston va boshqa hududlarda katta*

¹¹ Butayev Sh. English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English Dictionary. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 2015. – 502.

imperiya qurdi. Mustaqillik – O‘zbekistonning 1991-yil 31-avgustda Sovet Ittifoqidan mustaqil bo‘lib chiqishi voqeasi.

Lingvistik omillar: mamlakatshunoslik terminlari odatda mahalliy til va lahjalarga, ularning fonetik, morfologik va sintaktik xususiyatlariga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Masalan, fonetik omillar: talaffuzdagi farqlar – ingliz tilidagi “*parliament*” so‘zi o‘zbek tilida “*parlament*” deb talaffuz qilinadi. Bu yerda ingliz tilidagi [ə] tovushi o‘zbek tilida [a] tovushiga almashgan.

Madaniy omillar: mamlakatshunoslik terminlariga mahalliy urf-odatlar, diniy e‘tiqodlar va folklor ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi. *Promised Land (Vada qilingan yurt) Ibrohim (s.a.v) va uning avlodlariga va‘da qilingan Kan‘on mamlakati (Ibtido 12:7, 13:15 va hokazo.) Beshik to‘y bola tug‘ilgandan keyin uni beshikka ilk bor yotqizish marosimi.*

“*Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslik terminlari va ularning lingvistik aspektlari: tushunchalari, yo‘nalishlari, o‘rganilishi*” deb nomlangan uchinchi fasl ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarning lingvistik nuqtai nazardan o‘rganish, turli tillardagi so‘zlarning semantikasi, morfologiyasi va sintaksisiga bag‘ishlanadi. Mamlakatshunoslik terminlari tarkibi, yasalishi va grammatik tuzilishiga ko‘ra lingvistik jihatdan guruhlarga ajratiladi. Bular sodda va murakkab toponimlardir:

Yagona so‘zli terminlar: masalan, ingliz tilidagi *Nation, State, Country* yagona so‘zli terminlar, o‘zbek tiliga *davlat, mamlakat, millat* kabi bo‘ladi. Bu terminlar faqat bir so‘zdan iborat bo‘lib, biror bir mamlakatshunoslik tushunchasini bildiradi.

Ingliz tilida birlashtirish yordamida yasalgan *Nation-state (nation + state)* mamlakatshunoslik terminlar, o‘zbek tiliga *millat-davlat (millat + davlat)* kabi qo‘llanadi. Bu kabi terminlar ikki yoki undan ortiq so‘zning birikmasidan hosil bo‘ladi.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslik terminlari yasalishiga qarab ham ajratilishi mumkin: Morfologik yasash: inglizcha *Nationalism (nation + ism), Democracy (demos + cracy)*. O‘zbekcha *Millatchilik (millat + chilik), demokratiya (demos + kratiya)*. Bu yerda so‘zlar turli affikslar (suffiks, prefiks) yordamida yangi tushunchalarni ifodalash uchun yaratiladi. Grammatik jihatdan ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi mamlakat terminlari quyidagi yo‘nalishlarga ko‘ra tasniflanadi. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi *nationalism, democracy* kabi nomlar sifatida ishlatiladigan terminlar, o‘zbek tilida *millatchilik va demokratiya* kabi terminlar orqali qo‘llanadi.

Bu turdagi terminlar odatda mustaqil nom sifatida ishlatiladi va ma‘lum bir siyosiy yoki ijtimoiy tizimni ifodalaydi. Ingliz tilida *Social welfare system, Human rights law* kabi qo‘shma yoki ko‘p tarkibli terminlar, o‘zbek tilida *ijtimoiy ta‘minot tizimi, inson huquqlari qonuni* kabi qo‘llanadi. Bu yerda bir nechta so‘z birikmalari orqali aniq tushunchalar ifodalanadi va ularning grammatik tuzilishi odatda jumlar yoki frazalarga yaqin bo‘ladi. Har bir til o‘zining tarixiy va madaniy xususiyatlariga mos ravishda mamlakatshunoslik terminlarini shakllantiradi. Masalan: *Globalization, sovereignty*¹². O‘zbek tilida *Globalizatsiya, suverenitet*. Bu so‘zlar boshqa tillardan olingan yoki xalqaro terminlar bo‘lishi mumkin.

¹² Butayev Sh. English-uzbek, uzbek-english dictionary. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 2015. – B. 431, 235.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslik terminlari o‘rtasida turli xil tarkibiy, yasalish, va grammatik tuzilish jihatidan farqlar mavjud. Bu farqlar har bir tilning o‘ziga xos til tizimiga, madaniyatiga, va tarixiga bog‘liq holda rivojlanadi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining etimologik-derivatsion xususiyatlari”** deb nomlangan. Birinchi fasl *“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarning etimologik tahlili”* deb atalib mazkur qismda mamlakatshunoslik terminlarini etimologik tahlil qilishga harakat qildik. Mamlakatshunoslik terminlari va ularning etimologiyasi, tarixiy rivojlanishi tilshunoslikda muhim mavzu hisoblanadi. Ingliz tilida mamlakatshunoslikka oid ko‘plab terminlar tarixiy va madaniy jarayonlarga bog‘liq holda shakllangan. Ingliz tilidagi *“geography”* so‘zi, yunoncha *“geographia”* so‘zidan kelib chiqqan, bu *“geo”* (yer) va *“grapho”* (yozish) so‘zlaridan tashkil topgan. Ya’ni, *“geography”* so‘zi *“yerni tasvirlash”* yoki *“yerni tasvirlash san’ati”* ma’nosini anglatadi.

Shuningdek, ingliz tilida *“cartography”* (kartografiya) termini ham yunoncha *“kartos”* (xarita) va *“grapho”* (yozish) so‘zlaridan kelib chiqqan bo‘lib, bu so‘zning etimologiyasi ham hududni yoki joyni tasvirlashni ifodalaydi.

O‘zbek tilidagi ba’zi mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining etimologiyasi:

Etnografiya-yunoncha *“ethnos”* (millat, xalq) va *“grapho”* (yozish) so‘zlaridan kelib chiqqan bo‘lib, xalqning madaniyati, urf-odatlar, tili va kundalik hayoti haqida yozishni anglatadi. O‘zbekistonda etnografik tadqiqotlar ko‘plab milliy o‘rganishlarda muhim ahamiyatga ega. *Valyuta* (chet el pul birligi); bir davlatning boshqa davlat bilan savdo va moliyaviy masalalarda ishlatiladigan pul birligi. Bu so‘zning etimologiyasi italyanча *“valuta”*, lotinча *“valera”* (qiymatli bo‘lmoq fe’lidan kelib chiqqan) mazkur so‘z rus tili orqali o‘zbek tiliga o‘zlashgan¹³. Mamlakatshunoslik terminologiyasining etimologiyasida ingliz tilidagi terminlarda yunon va lotin tillarining kelib chiqishi tez-tez uchraydi. O‘zbek tilida mamlakatshunoslik terminlari ko‘pincha rus yoki arab tillaridan kirgan so‘zlardan iborat, ammo ba’zilarining etimologiyasi aniq o‘zbek tilidan kelib chiqqan. Bu terminlar o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida turlicha shakllangan bo‘lsa-da, ayrim xususiyatlarga ega.

Tadqiqotimizning navbatdagi fasli *“Ingliz tilidagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid o‘z va o‘zlashma qatlam terminlar”* deb nomlangan. Ingliz tili mamlakatshunoslik terminlarida *“o‘z qatlam”* tushunchasi tilshunoslikda muayyan tilga xos bo‘lgan va boshqa tillardan o‘zlashmagan so‘zlar hamda iboralarni anglatadi. *Masalan: King, Queen, Land, Freedom*. Boshqa tillardan o‘zlashtirilgan, ammo asl imlosi va talaffuzini saqlab qolgan terminlar hosila terminlar deb yuritiladi. *Fiyord (norv. fjord), Geyzer (isl. geysir), Savanna (isp. sabana), Parlament (ingl. parliament), Prezident (ingl. president), Byuro (frans. bureau), Festival (frans. festival)*. O‘zlashma so‘zlar ko‘pincha ingliz tilida termini bo‘lmagan texnologik yoki madaniy g‘oyalarni ifodalaydi.

Qadimgi ingliz davridayoq ko‘plab kelt o‘zlashma qatlami

¹³ Мадвалиев А. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати 5-жилд. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston nashriyoti”, 2020. – Б. 608.

mamlakatshunoslikka oid joy nomlarini tasvirlash uchun ishlatilgan. Masalan, *Kumberlend* – “kimriylar yoki britaniyaliklar mamlakati”. Bu qatlam, asosan, xristian dinining tarqalishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, lotin tilidan kelib chiqqan terminlar, diniy tushunchalar, ibodatlar va marosimlar orqali o‘zlashgan. Misol uchun, “*altar*” (ibodat o‘tkaziladigan marosimlar joyi), “*evangelist*” (xushxabar tarqatuvchi), “*sacrament*” (muqaddas marosim) kabi so‘zlar lotin tilidan o‘zlashgan va xristianlikda keng qo‘llaniladi.

Ingliz tiliga 1250-yildan keyin fransuz tilidan asosan madaniy terminlar o‘zlashtirildi. Masalan:

Moda sohasi: *moda (fashion), ko‘ylak (dress), palto (coat)*.

Maishiy soha: *parda (curtain), sochiq (towel), adyol (blanket)*.

Ijtimoiy soha: *dam olish (leisure), raqs (dance), musiqa (music)*.

Adabiy soha: *shoir (poet), nasr (prose), roman (romance)*.

Zamonaviy ingliz tilida so‘z boyligining kengayishi so‘z yasash jarayonlari va o‘zlashtirish orqali taraqqiy etdi. Masalan,

lotin tilidan: *mukammal (perfect), mantiq (logic)*;

fransuz tilidan: *nafis (elegant), qaror (decision)*;

yunon tilidan: *ilohiyot (theology), trilogiya (trilogy)*;

italyan tilidan: *opera (opera), balkon (balcony)*;

ispan va portugal tillaridan: *alligator (alligator)*.

Ushbu bobning keyingi fasli “*O‘zbek tilidagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid o‘z va o‘zlashma qatlam terminlar*”ga bag‘ishlangan.

Mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining o‘zbek tilidagi o‘z qatlami deganda, o‘zbek xalqining tarixi, madaniyati, urf-odatlari, turmush tarzi va boshqa xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi so‘z va iboralar tushuniladi. Bu qatlam o‘zbek tilining o‘ziga xosligi va boyligini ko‘rsatadi. Mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining o‘z qatlamiga quyidagi misollarni keltirish mumkin: Joy nomlari: *Toshkent, Samarqand, Buxoro, Xiva, Farg‘ona, Andijon, Namangan* va boshqalar.

Etnonimlar: *o‘zbeklar, qozoqlar, qirg‘izlar, tojiklar, ruslar, tatarlar* va boshqalar.

Urf-odatlar va marosimlar: *Navro‘z, Ramazon hayiti, Qurbon hayiti, nikoh to‘yi, sunnat to‘yi* va boshqalar.

Milliy taomlar: *osh, manti, somsa, shashlik, norin, lag‘mon* va boshqalar.

Milliy kiyimlar: *chopon, do‘ppi, lozim, ko‘ylak, atlas, adras* va boshqalar.

Milliy cholg‘u asboblari: *dutor, tanbur, ud, rubob, chang, nay* va boshqalar.

Milliy hunarmandchilik: *kashtachilik, kulolchilik, zardo‘zlik, kandakorlik, gilamdo‘zlik* va boshqalar.

Tarixiy shaxslar: *Amir Temur, Alisher Navoiy, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, Ulug‘bek* va boshqalar.

Tarixiy obidalar: *Registon, Shohi Zinda, Bibixonim masjidi, Minorai Kalon* va boshqalar.

O‘zlashma terminlar o‘zbek tilining lug‘at tarkibini boyitishga, uning ifoda imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Ular fanning, texnikaning, madaniyatning rivojlanishi bilan bog‘liq yangi tushunchalarni ifodalash uchun zarur. Masalan: Geografiya: *materik, okean, yarim orol, arxipelag, voha, cho‘l, dasht, tog‘*

tizmasi, platov, kanyon, sharshara, vulqon, ziyoratgoh.

Tarix: *imperiya, koloniya, inqilob, urush, sulh, bitim, diplomatiya, elchixonasi.*

Madaniyat: *an'ana, urf-odat, bayram, festival, oshxona, milliy kiyim, san'at, adabiyot, musiqa, teatr, kino.*

Siyosat: *prezident, parlament, hukumat, konstitutsiya, qonun, sud, saylov, demokratiya, totalitarizm.* O'zbek tilidagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarning o'zlashma qatlamini asosan rus, arab hamda fors tojik tilidan o'zlashgan terminlar tashkil etadi.

“Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarning *derivatsion xususiyatlari*” deb nomlangan faslda chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarning morfologik, sintaktik, abbreviatura va kalka natijasida hosil bo'lgan mamlakatshunoslik terminlari yuzasidan so'z borgan. Derivatsiya va so'z yasalishi tushunchalari ko'pincha sinonim sifatida ishlatiladi biroq, ular o'rtasida farq bor. So'z yasalishi yangi so'z yasash jarayoni bo'lsa, derivatsiya mavjud so'zlarga qo'shimchalar qo'shish orqali yangi so'z yasashdir. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining derivatsiyasi va derivatologiyasi o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Ingliz tilida affiksatsiya usuli keng tarqalgan bo'lsa, o'zbek tilida kompozitsiya usuli ko'proq qo'llaniladi. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi *linguist* termini, o'zbek tilida *tilshunos* deb qabul qilingan bo'lsa, *country study* termini *madaniyatshunoslik* bundan tashqari, *geographer* termini o'zbek tiliga *geograf* kabi bir qancha misollarni uchratish mumkin. Mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining yaratilishida terminlar bir yoki bir nechta qismlarining qo'shilishi orqali hosil qilinadi. Masalan, *Geopolitics* (*geo-* + *politics*) – “*geo*” so'zi yer yuzasi yoki geografiyani, “*politics*” esa siyosatni anglatadi.

O'zbek tilida mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining derivatsiyasi quyidagicha amalga oshiriladi. Derivatsiya jarayoni ikki asosiy turga bo'linadi:

Morfo-derivatsiya: Affiksatsiya — so'zga qo'shimchalar (affikslar) qo'shish orqali yangi so'zlar hosil qilish. Masalan: “davlat” so'ziga “-lik” qo'shimchasini qo'shib “davlatlilik” so'zi hosil qilinadi.

Sintaktik derivatsiya: So'z birikmalari — asosida termin yasash: Bunda ikki yoki undan ortiq so'zning birikishi natijasida yangi termin hosil bo'ladi. Masalan, “Markaziy Osiyo”, “Yaqin Sharq”, “ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish”, “demografik vaziyat”. Ingliz tilida misollar: “*melting pot*” termini Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari (AQSh) jamiyatining turli millat va madaniyat vakillarining aralashib, yagona madaniyat hosil qilish jarayonini ifodalaydi. Bu yerda “*melting*” so'zi ko'chma ma'noda, “*pot*” esa “*qozon*” ma'nosida qo'llangan. O'zbek tilida esa *O'rta Osiyo* (*Central Asia*) *O'rta* (*o'rtacha, markaziy*) + *Osiyo* (*Osiyo qit'asi*).

Tadqiqot ishimizda mamlakatshunoslikka oid abbreviaturalarni ham tahlilga tortganmiz. Abbreviaturalar – bu so'zlarning qisqartirilgan shakllari bo'lib, ular ko'pincha bir nechta so'z yoki iboraning bosh harflaridan yoki bo'g'inlaridan tashkil topadi. Mamlakatshunoslikda ham abbreviaturalar muhim rol o'ynaydi, chunki ular ko'pincha davlatlarning, shaharlarning yoki tashkilotlarning nomlarini qisqartirishda ishlatiladi. Masalan, *AQSH* (Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari), *O'zR* (O'zbekiston Respublikasi) kabi abbreviaturalar keng tarqalgan.

O'zbek tilidagi mamlakatshunoslik terminlarida uchraydigan eng keng

tarqalgan abbreviaturalarga misollar keltiramiz: *BMT* – Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti, *MDH* – Mustaqil Davlatlar Hamdo'stligi, *NATO* – Shimoliy Atlantika Tashkiloti, *EEU* – Yevro-Osiyo Ittifoqi.

Dissertatsiyamizda ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi kalka natijasida yuzaga kelgan mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarni ham tahlil qildik. Kalka – bu bir tilning leksik birliklarini boshqa tilga so'zma-so'z tarjima qilish yo'lida shakllangan yangi termin bo'lib, u ma'lum ilmiy yoki ijtimoiy konseptlarni ifodalashda qo'llaniladi. Ingliz tilida ham, ayniqsa, mamlakatshunoslik va diplomatiya sohalarida bunday terminlar tez-tez uchraydi. Masalan: "*United States of America*" o'zbek tilida "*Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari*" ushbu kalka ingliz tilidagi iboraning so'zma-so'z tarjimasi bo'lib, o'zbek tilida rasmiy nom sifatida ishlatiladi. Inglizcha: "*Prime Minister*" o'zbekcha kalkasi "*Bosh vazir*" so'zma-so'z tarjima bo'lib, o'zbek siyosiy terminologiyasida keng qo'llaniladi. Toponimik kalkalar: Inglizcha: "*New York*" o'zbekcha kalka: "*Yangi York*" bu toponimik termin bo'lib, o'zbek tilida ham keng qo'llaniladi. "*Golden Gate*" o'zbekcha kalka: "*Oltin darvoza*" mazkur termin ham so'zma-so'z tarjima bo'lib, geografik obyekt nomini ifodalaydi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi "**Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari**" deb nomlanadi. "*Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminologik birliklarning lug'aviy va semantik tahlili: tematik guruhlari*" deb nomlangan birinchi faslida mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining ma'nosi terminologik birliklarni leksik-semantik tahlili, omonimiya, antonimiya, sinonimiya va giper-giperonimiya kabi paradigmatic ma'nolari xususida so'z boradi.

Tilshunoslik sohasidagi mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining ma'nosi terminologik birliklarni leksik-semantik tahlil qilishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu tahlil terminologik birliklarning umumiste'moldagi so'zlar doirasiga kirishini va aksincha, umumiste'moldagi so'zlarning terminologik tizimga integratsiyalashuvini ifodalaydi. Shuning uchun umumiy leksik birliklar va terminlar o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni aniqlash uchun tahlil qilinayotgan leksik qatlamning chegaralarini aniqlash kerak. Terminologik birliklarning semantik tahlili ularning ma'nolari, o'zaro munosabatlari va qo'llanilishini o'rganishni o'z ichiga oladi. Quyida ayrim mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarning semantik ma'nolarini keltirib o'tamiz.

Ingliz tilida: "*Commonwealth*" – bu termin Britaniya imperiyasining sobiq koloniyalari va boshqa a'zolaridan iborat siyosiy uyushmani anglatadi. Ammo, bu terminning boshqa ma'nolari ham mavjud, masalan, "*umumiy farovonlik*" yoki "*jamoatchilik*". "*The West*" – termini G'arbiy Yevropa va Shimoliy Amerika mamlakatlarini anglatadi. Ammo, bu terminning ma'nosi va qo'llanilishi tarixiy va madaniy kontekstga qarab o'zgaradi. O'zbek tilida: "*Mahalla*" – bu termin O'zbekistondagi mahalliy jamoani anglatadi. "*Bozor*" – bu termin O'zbekistondagi ochiq havoda savdo qilish joyini anglatadi

Ba'zi inglizcha mamlakatshunoslik terminlari so'zning asosiy ma'nosiga qo'shimcha ravishda boshqa sohalarida ham qo'llaniladi. Ingliz tilining mamlakatshunoslik terminologik sistemasidagi terminlarning umumiste'mol so'zlari bilan omonimlikni hosil qilishini misollar orqali kuzatamiz.

Capital (shahar) – Mamlakat yoki davlat hukumatining joylashgan shahri (masalan,

London Britaniyaning poytaxti). **Capital** (kapital) — Moliya resurslari, iqtisodiy faollik uchun kerak boʻlgan mablagʻ (masalan, investitsiya qilish uchun kapital). **Border**¹⁴ (chegara) — Mamlakatlar oʻrtasidagi chegara, hududiy chegarani belgilovchi chiziq. Ikki mamlakat yoki hududni ajratib turuvchi chegara. **Border** (chegara yoki qirra) — Biror narsaning chetiga yoki chegarasiga yaqin joy (masalan, “qishloqning chekkasi”). Ikki mamlakat yoki hududni ajratib turuvchi chegara.

Mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining oʻzbek tilidagi omonimiyaga oid misollarni tahlil qilamiz: baʼzi terminlar kundalik tilda ham qoʻllanilib, boshqa maʼnolarda ishlatiladi. Masalan: **Xalq** (aholi) — Maʼlum bir hududda yashovchi, biror bir til, madaniyat yoki urf-odatga ega boʻlgan odamlar. Xalq (xalqaro) — Xalqaro diplomatiya va siyosatda “xalq” soʻzi “millat” yoki “davlat” maʼnosida ham ishlatilishi mumkin. **Hudud** (geografik joy) — Biror bir geografik maydon yoki mintaqa (masalan, davlat hududi). Hudud (siyosiy yoki iqtisodiy) — Maʼlum bir mamlakatning siyosiy yoki iqtisodiy taʼsir doirasi (masalan, “hukumatning iqtisodiy hududi”).

Ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarning antonim guruhi: Geosiyosiy terminlar koʻpincha mamlakatning global holati, ittifoqlari yoki nizolarini tasvirlash uchun ishlatiladi. Masalan: **Peace**¹⁵ vs. **War, Tinchlik — Urush** — Tinchlik uygʻunlik holatini yoki toʻqnashuvning yoʻqligini anglatadi. Urush esa koʻpincha xalqlar yoki guruhlar oʻrtasidagi keng koʻlamli toʻqnashuvni anglatadi. **Democracy vs. Autocracy** — Demokratiya — bu odamlar qaror qabul qilish huquqiga ega boʻlgan siyosiy tizim. Avtokratiya esa bir shaxs yoki kichik guruh mutlaq hokimiyatga ega boʻlgan tizimni anglatadi. **Iqtisodiy oʻsish — Iqtisodiy inqiroz.** Iqtisodiy oʻsish — iqtisodiy rivojlanish va yaxshilanish. inqiroz esa iqtisodiyotning pasayishi yoki tanazzulini bildiradi. **Markazlashgan hukumat — Desentralizatsiya** — Markazlashgan hukumat — barcha siyosiy va iqtisodiy qarorlar markaziy organlar tomonidan qabul qilinadi. Desentralizatsiya esa hokimiyatning mahalliy darajalariga taqsimlanishini anglatadi.

Tahlillar shuni koʻrsatadiki, terminologik sinonimiya ham terminologik tizimning dastlabki davriga oʻtishi, yaʼni terminlarning tabiiy tanlanish bosqichi bilan izohlanadi. Til taraqqiyoti natijasida lugʻat tarkibiga kirgan eng ommabop, odatdagi terminlargina oʻz mavqeyini yoʻqotmaydi. Masalan: **Country and State**¹⁶ — **Country** Nation, State, Land, Republic, Territory, Sovereign state, **Republic** Democracy, Republic state, Federal state, Self-governed state, **Nation** Country, People, Land, Sovereign state, Homeland.

Oʻzbek tilida mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarning sinonim guruhi:

- 1) **Mamlakatshunoslik:** *geografiya, millatshunoslik, davlatshunoslik;*
- 2) **Geografiya:** *yershunoslik, tabiatshunoslik;*
- 3) **Mamlakat:** *davlat, yurt, vatan, oʻlka;*
- 4) **Madaniyat:** *ijtimoiy hayot, maʼnaviyat, tarixiy meros;*

¹⁴ The World book Encyclopedia. Volume 2 (B). — Chicago; London; Sydney; Toronto: World book, 1988. — P. 499.

¹⁵ The World Book Encyclopedia. Volume 15 (S). — Chicago; London; Sydney; Toronto: World Book, 1948. — P. 206.

¹⁶ The World book Encyclopedia. Volume 4 (CI-Cz). — Chicago: World book, 1968. — P. 1097.

5) **Siyosat:** *davlat boshqaruvi, siyosiy tizim, hukumat;*

6) **Tarix:** *o'tgan davr, o'tmish, vaqt o'tkazish;*

7) **Millat:** *xalq, etnik guruh, aholi;*

8) **Aholi:** *xalq, tabiiy resurslar egasi, aholi tarkibi;*

9) **Region:** *hudud, viloyat, o'lka;*

10) **Geografik joylashuv:** *makon, tabiiy joylashuv, topografik o'rni.*

Bizning fikrimizcha, ingliz tilida mamlakatshunoslik sohasiga oid gipero va giponimlar (hypernyms and hyponyms) o'rganish, ijtimoiy tuzumlar va madaniyatlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni tushunishga yordam beradi. Gipero-giponimiya munosabatlari - bu tilshunoslikda so'zlar o'rtasidagi turli darajadagi umumiylik va maxsuslikni ifodalovchi munosabatlar tizimidir. Quyida mamlakatshunoslikka oid gipero-giponimiyalarga misollar keltirilgan.

Gipero- (hypernyms) va giponim- (hyponyms) misollar:

1. Culture (gipero) → Subculture (giponim)

1) **Culture** (madaniyat) – keng tushuncha, ijtimoiy guruhlar, an'analar, urf-odatlar, qadriyatlar va san'at shakllarini o'z ichiga oladi.

2) **Subculture** (submadaniyat) – keng madaniyat tarkibida joylashgan, o'ziga xos qadriyatlar va amallarni o'z ichiga olgan kichikroq guruh yoki madaniy tizim.

2. Society (gipero) → Social group (giponim)

1) **Society** (jamiyat) – odamlarning umumiy ijtimoiy tizimi va tuzilmasi, ular o'rtasidagi o'zaro aloqalar va tashkilotlar.

2) **Social group** (ijtimoiy guruh) – jamiyatning kichikroq bir qismi, o'zaro ijtimoiy aloqalar va o'xshashliklar asosida birlashgan shaxslar guruhidir.

Bunday munosabatlar terminologiyani aniqligini ta'minlash, tushunchalarni iyerarxik tuzilishga solish va ularni izchil tasniflashga yordam beradi.

O'zbek tilidagi mamlakatshunoslik (geografiya, davlatshunoslik, madaniyatshunoslik) kabi sohalarda gipero-giponimlik munosabatlari quyidagicha ko'rinadi:

I. Mamlakatshunoslikda gipero-giponimlarning o'rni

1. Giperonimlar:

1) **Mamlakat** – umumiy tushuncha bo'lib, turli xil aniq davlatlar, hududlar, joylarni o'z ichiga oladi.

2) **Xalq** – turli xalq yoki etnik guruhlarini umumlashtiruvchi termin.

3) **Tabiat** – mamlakatning tabiiy sharoitini ifodalovchi keng tushuncha, unda geografik jihatlar (tog'lar, daryolar, o'rmonlar) o'rganiladi.

2. Giponimlar:

1) **O'zbekiston** – aniq bir mamlakat, giperonim bo'lgan "mamlakat" tushunchasining giponimi.

2) **O'zbeklar** – aniq xalq, "xalq" giperonimining giponimi.

3) **Amudaryo, Farg'ona vodiysi, Qizilqum** – tabiiy obyektlar va geografik hududlar, "tabiat" giperonimining giponimlari.

II. Gipero-giponimlarning semantik xususiyatlari

Giperonimlar kengroq, umumiy ma'no bilan ta'riflanadi va ularga mos keluvchi giponimlar turli xususiyatlarga ega bo'ladi.

Gipero-giponimiya va o‘zbek tilidagi terminologiya o‘zbek tilida mamlakatshunoslikka oid gipero-giponimiya munosabatlari turli sohalarda ko‘rinadi, masalan:

Mamlakat → O‘zbekiston, Qozog‘iston, Rossiya.

Madaniyat → Musulmon madaniyati, Yevropa madaniyati, Sharq madaniyati.

Geografiya → O‘rmon, Sahro, Baliq havzasi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, giperonimiya va giponimiya tahlili mamlakatshunoslik terminlarini tushunish va tizimlashtirishda tizimli yondashuvga ko‘mak beradi.

Ikkinchi fasl *“Mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining variantlilik hodisasi”* deb nomlanib unda mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarning ma‘noviy xususiyatlari misollar orqali ochib berilgan. Variantlilik bu bir xil ma‘no yoki tushunchani ifodalovchi ikki yoki undan ortiq til birliklarining mavjudligi. Mamlakatshunoslik terminologiyasida bu hodisa, odatda, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida chet davlatlar tushunchalari, joy nomlari, xalqlar nomlari va shu kabilarning bir necha shaklda qo‘llanilishida namoyon bo‘ladi. Ingliz tilidagi mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining variantlilik hodisasi ko‘p jihatdan madaniy, siyosiy va tarixiy kontekstga bog‘liq. BrE va AmE o‘rtasidagi farqlar nafaqat leksik darajada, balki semantik va pragmatik jihatdan ham sezilarli. Tarjima, madaniyatlararo muloqot va til o‘rganish jarayonida ushbu farqlarni hisobga olish zarur. Mamlakatshunoslik terminlaridagi variantlilik, bir tomondan, ba‘zi chalkashliklarni keltirib chiqarsa, ikkinchi tomondan, tilning boyligi va moslashuvchanligini ko‘rsatadi. Bu madaniy va tarixiy kontekstni tushunishda ham muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Tadqiqotchilar va talabalar uchun ushbu variantlarni bilish ingliz tilidagi mamlakatshunoslik materiallarini tushunish va tahlil qilish uchun muhim. Masalan, kvartira termini Britaniya inglizchasida *Flat* bo‘lsa, Amerika inglizchada esa *Apartment* tarzida qo‘llaniladi. Mazkur termin umumiy turar-joy binosidagi xona degan ma‘noni bildiradi.

O‘zbek tilidagi *“Osh”* (yovg‘on sho‘rva, xo‘rda, ovqat; o‘zbek palovi) ingliz tilida *“osh”* deb transliteratsiya qilinishi yoki *“Uzbek pilaf”* (o‘zbek palovi) deb tarjima qilinadi. Ikkala variant ham to‘g‘ri, ammo ularning qo‘llanilishi kontekstga bog‘liq. Ilmiy matnlarda ko‘pincha transliteratsiya qilingan shakli afzal ko‘riladi, kengroq auditoriya uchun esa tarjima qilingan shakli tushunarli bo‘ladi.

“White House” (Oq uy — AQSh prezidenti qarorgohi) ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga *“Oq uy”* deb tarjima qilinadi, lekin ba‘zan *“Vashingtondagi Oq uy”* deb ham ta‘kidlanadi, chunki har qanday oq rangli uyni nazarda tutmaslik uchun aniqlik kiritiladi.

Ushbu bobning uchinchi fasli *“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarning ekvivalentlik masalalari”*ga bag‘ishlanadi. Ba‘zi terminlar uchun ingliz tilida aniq va ustuvor ekvivalentlar mavjud. Masalan, *“mamlakatshunoslik”* – *country study*, *“siyosiy tizim”* – *political system* kabi terminlar ko‘p hollarda ma‘noda to‘liq mos keladi.

Ayrim terminlarda inglizcha ekvivalentlar qisman yaqin, lekin ularning kontekstual qo‘llanilishi va tushunchalari bir-biridan farq qiladi. Misol uchun, *“davlat boshqaruvi”* termini ingliz tilida *“state administration”* yoki *“governance”* sifatida ifodalanadi, ammo ularning qo‘llanilishida madaniy, huquqiy va tizimiy tafovutlar kuzatilishi mumkin. Ba‘zi terminlar faqat bir madaniyatga xos bo‘lib,

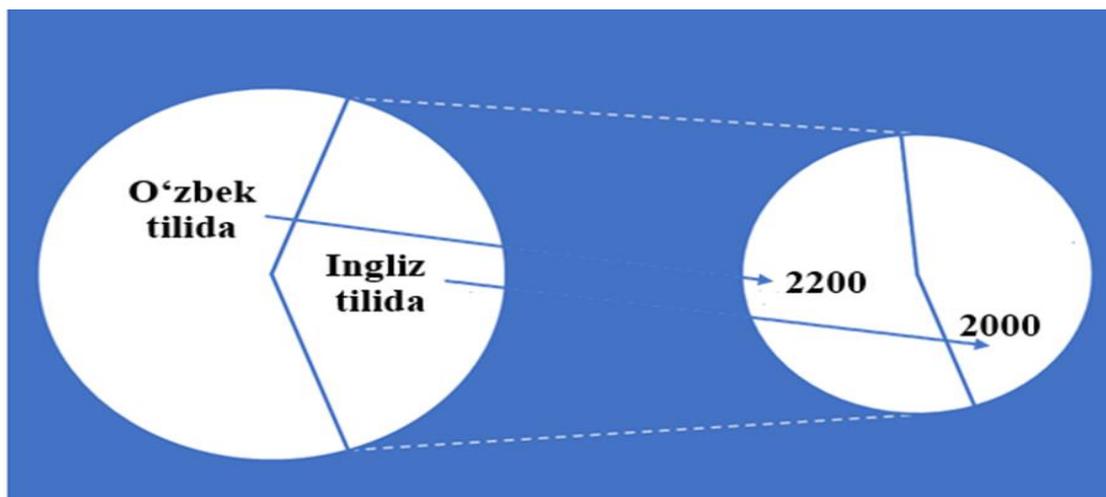
boshqa tillarda ekvivalenti yo‘q. Masalan, “Thanksgiving” (Shukronalik kuni) bayrami AQShga xos bo‘lib, o‘zbek tilida to‘liq ekvivalenti yo‘q. To‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri ekvivalentlik – bir tildagi termin boshqa tildagi terminga aynan mos kelishi mumkin degan fikr ko‘pincha mamlakatshunoslikda muammo hisoblanadi. *National Interest* (milliy manfaat) – ba‘zi hollarda, ushbu termin kontekstga qarab turlicha ifodalanishi mumkin, ammo asosiy lug‘atlarda ko‘p hollarda to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri ekvivalentlikni saqlaydi. To‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri ekvivalentlik tushunchasi terminning tarjimada semantik va madaniy jihatdan mos kelishini anglatadi.

Tadqiqotimizning so‘ngi fasli “*Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarni standartlashtirish va unifikatsiya qilish*” deb nomlanib unda terminlarning umumiyashtirish hamda xususiyashtirish masalalari, leksik va semantik bir xillikni ta‘minlash, chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi lingvokulturologik xususiyatlar tahlilga tortilgan. Terminologik ishlarning asosiy yo‘nalishlaridan biri sohadagi barcha terminlarni to‘plash va tavsiflash, ya‘ni standartlashtirish hisoblanadi. “Unifikatsiya” tushunchasi lotincha *unus* – bir, yagona va *facio* – qilmoq, yasamoq so‘zlaridan kelib chiqqan. Ingliz tili lug‘atlarida mamlakatshunoslik terminlarini standartlashtirish va unifikatsiyalash tahlilida terminologik tahlil usullari, lug‘at turlarining qamrovi va ularning foiz taqsimoti, shuningdek, standartlashtirish jarayoniga ta‘sir qiluvchi asosiy omillar ko‘rib chiqiladi. Masalan, “*River*” (daryo) termini: Turli daryolarning nomlarida bu terminning ishlatilishi turlicha bo‘lishi mumkin (masalan, “*River Thames*”, “*Mississippi River*”). Standartlashtirish jarayonida bu terminning ishlatilish o‘rinlari va shakllari aniqlanadi. “*Mountain*” (tog‘) termini: Tog‘ tizmalari va alohida tog‘larning nomlarida bu termin ham turlicha ishlatilishi mumkin (masalan, “*Rocky Mountains*”, “*Mount Everest*”).

O‘zbek tilidagi misollar: *Viloyat, tuman, shahar va qishloq* – ushbu terminlar uchun rasmiy ta‘riflar va chegaralar belgilangan. *Viloyatlar va tumanlar* uchun maxsus normativ hujjatlar qabul qilingan bo‘lib, ularning nomlanishi, hududiy chegaralari va ma‘lumoti yagona standartlarga asoslanadi. Ingliz tilidagi mamlakatshunoslik doirasida qo‘llaniladigan terminlarning leksik va ma‘naviy mosligini ta‘minlash g‘oyat muhimdir. Bu, ayniqsa, tarjima, ta‘lim va ilmiy faoliyat sohalarida dolzarb hisoblanadi, chunki noto‘g‘ri yoki o‘rinsiz terminlar tushunmovchiliklarga sabab bo‘lishi mumkin. Misol uchun *Constitutional monarchy*. Konstitutsiyaviy monarxiya, qirol boshchiligidagi, ammo qonunlar bilan cheklangan tizim.

Lingvokulturologik omillar – bu til va madaniyat o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro munosabatlar, o‘ziga xos madaniy, tarixiy va ijtimoiy tajriba asosida terminlarning shakllanishi va ma‘nosini belgilovchi jarayonlardir. Ingliz tilidagi mamlakatshunoslik terminlari yaratilishida nafaqat lingvistik xususiyatlar, balki o‘sha jamiyatning tarixiy voqealari, qadriyatlari va madaniy an‘analari ham muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ingliz tilida “*Nation-building*” termini, asosan, davlat qurilishi jarayonini ifodalaydi. Ushbu termin xalqaro siyosat va ijtimoiy inshootlar kontekstida qo‘llaniladi. Ingliz tilida bu termin ijtimoiy integratsiya, madaniy birlashuv va tarixiy meros asosida shakllangan davlat identitetini ifodalaydi. O‘zbek tilida lingvokulturologik omillar juda katta ahamiyatga ega. Chunki o‘zbek tili o‘zbek xalqining boy madaniyati va tarixini

o‘zida mujassam etgan.



2-rasm. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida tahlilga tortilgan mamlakatshunoslik sohasiga oid umumiy terminlar

XULOSA

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslik terminlarini tahlil qilish quyidagi xulosalarga olib keladi:

1. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining tasnifi, soha terminlarining vujudga kelishi, ularning tarixiy shakllanish bosqichlari atroflicha yoritilgan. Natijada mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining ikki tilli terminologik tizimida universal xususiyatga ega bo‘lgan terminlarning saqlanib qolishi yoki yo‘qolishi kabi muammolar aniqlandi.

2. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini tadqiq qilish uchun sohaga oid 20 tomli “The World book Encyclopedia”, Madvaliyev A. tahriri ostida “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati” A-Z barcha tomlari, “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” A-Z barcha tomlari, “Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners. – Oxford”, Sh.Butayev muallifligida “English-uzbek, uzbek-english dictionary”, “ “Abbreviatura” O‘zME. A-harfi Birinchi jild”, “English-Russian Dictionary. 24-th Revised Edition”, “Historical dictionaries”, Xudoyberganov R.Y. [va boshq.] “O‘zbekiston joy nomlarining izohli lug‘ati” shuningdek, A. Xojiyevning “Tilshunoslik terminlarining izohli lug‘ati” lug‘atlaridan mamlakatshunoslikka oid ingliz tilida 2000 ta termin, o‘zbek tilida 2200 ta termin tanlab olinib tahlilga tortildi. To‘g‘ri tahlilga erishish uchun terminlarning o‘zbekcha, lotincha nomlari bilan solishtirildi.

3. Har qanday tilda bo‘lgani kabi, ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi leksika boshqa tillar ta‘sirida yangi so‘zlarni o‘zlashtiradi va natijada faqat tegishli leksik birliklar, so‘z yasovchi vositalar, so‘z yasash usullari paydo bo‘ladi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida terminologik tushunchalarni shakllantirishda morfologik usul yetakchi bo‘lishidan tashqari, semantik usul ham nisbatan mahsuldor hisoblanadi.

4. Chog‘ishtirilayotgan ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida affiksatsiya, semantika, konversiya, kompozitsiya usullari orqali mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining yasalishi struktur-semantik jihatdan o‘rganildi. Ingliz tilida qo‘shma so‘zlar, birikma terminlar

va affiksatsiya usulida yasalgan terminlar terminologiyaning miqdoriy asosini tashkil etishi dalillandi.

5. Chog'ishtirilayotgan tillardagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarda gipero-giponimiya munosabatlari turlicha ekani, xususan, ingliz tilida gipero-giponimiya munosabatlari, sohadagi umumiy terminlar ichida 340 ta, o'zbek tilida esa 175 tani tashkil qilishi dalillandi.

6. Ingliz tilidagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlari o'z qatlami *Eski ingliz va german ildizli* so'zlardan, o'zbek tilida *tub o'zbek va turkiy ildizli* so'zlar ekanligi, o'zlashgan qatlam esa ingliz tilida asosan *lotin, fransuz, yunon va arab* tillaridan, o'zbek tilida *arabcha, forsha, ruscha va inglizcha* so'zlardan o'zlashgani aniqlandi.

7. Statistik tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, aksariyat terminlar morfologik va sintaktik usullar bilan hosil qilinadi. Bu usullar yangi tushunchalarni nafaqat aniq shakllantirishga, balki ularni tizimli va tushunarli tarzda shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Shu bilan birga, abbreviatura va kalkalash natijasida hosil bo'lgan terminlar ham o'zining ixchamligi, tez ifodalanishi va global munosabatlarda o'z o'rniga ega bo'lib, til va fan sohasida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu turli usullar terminologiyaning boy va murakkab tarkibiy xususiyatlarini aks ettiradi, shuningdek, til va bilim sohasidagi o'zgarishlarga moslashuvchanlikni ta'minlaydi.

8. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi semantik munosabatlarning o'xshash va farqli jihatlari sinonimik, antonimik, gipo-giponimik hodisalar asosida ko'rib chiqildi. Har ikkala tilda ham mamlakatshunoslik terminlari o'rtasidagi giponimik munosabatlar faol hisoblanadi. Xususan, mamlakatshunoslik terminlari orasida gipo-giperonimik munosabatlar keng tarqalganligi aniqlandi.

9. Lingvokulturologik omillar mamlakatshunoslik terminlarini tarjima qilish va tushunishda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, har bir til o'ziga xos madaniyat, tarix va dunyoqarashni aks ettiradi, bu esa terminlarning ma'nosiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Mamlakatshunoslikka oid ayrim tushuncha va hodisalar har bir jamiyatda o'ziga xos tarzda namoyon bo'lishi va bu ularning terminologiyasida ham o'z aksini topishi isbotlandi.

10. Ushbu dolzarb mavzu yuzasidan Mustaqillik davri o'zbek tilida shakllangan yangi mamlakatshunoslik terminlari bilan ingliz tilidagi muqobillarini solishtirish, shuningdek ikki tilli lug'at tuzish hamda Ingliz tilidagi mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining o'zbek tilida adekvat tarjimasini bilan shug'ullanish kabi ilmiy mavzularda izlanishlar olib borish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL №PhD.03/05.05.2023.Fil.163.01
AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT
NAMANGAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES NAMED
AFTER IS'KHOQKHON IBRAT**

TERMEZ STATE UNIVERSITY

TAIROVA MAXFUZA ABDUSATTOROVNA

**CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF COUNTRY STUDY TERMS IN ENGLISH AND
UZBEK**

**10.00.06— Comparative study of Literature, Contrastive Linguistics and
Translation studies**

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT FOR THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
DEGREE (PhD) IN PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

Namangan – 2025

INTRODUCTION (Annotation of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

In global linguistics, since the middle of the 20th century, interest and necessity have grown toward studying terminological units, which constitute a significant part of human linguistic wealth, express concepts related to specific fields, and serve as a basis for mutual communication among specialists in those fields. In particular, in the modern world, when borders are becoming increasingly transparent, knowledge of other cultures and traditions is becoming the key to successful interaction. Research in the field of national studies helps students and professionals better understand the specifics of different countries, which is important for working in international organizations, business and other areas.

In world linguistics, there is an increasing need to study terminological systems. Given the rapid development of science and technology and the overwhelming flow of information that is capable of profoundly transforming humanity today, the activation of country studies terminology is observed. By revealing the lexical and semantic features of country studies terms in English and Uzbek, it is possible to identify their similarities and differences. This, in turn, requires systematization and organization of the lexemes related to comparative studies of country studies terms in both languages.

In recent years, large-scale reforms have been carried out in all fields, including comparative linguistics, in our country. Moreover, the statement by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan that “We are making serious efforts to significantly raise the value of science in our society, and to expand opportunities and conditions for scientists and researchers” clearly reflects the emphasis on advancing linguistics. Therefore, terminological, linguistic, encyclopedic, and electronic dictionaries – particularly the selection and explanation of terms – and the necessity of a special comparative study of the lexical-semantic features of country studies terminology in Uzbek linguistics highlights the relevance of this research.

The creation of sufficient conditions for learning foreign languages and promoting foreign language learning among the younger generation in Uzbekistan has laid the groundwork for a series of scientific studies in this field. As emphasized by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev: “...We must never slacken our work in the field of education and spirituality; instead, we must elevate them to a new level.”¹ Moreover, it is necessary to investigate and further deepen linguistic research based on comparative analysis with world languages, while simultaneously revealing and highlighting the still-unknown aspects and specific characteristics of the national language through its diverse means of expression.

This dissertation is carried out in accordance with the tasks set forth in several presidential decrees, including: The Decree PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020, “On Measures for Further Development of the Uzbek Language and Improvement of Language Policy”; The Decree PF-6108 dated November 6, 2020, “On Measures to Develop Education, Upbringing, and Science in the New Stage of Development of

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Buyuk kelajagimizni mard va olijanob xalqimiz bilan birga quramiz. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2017. – B.17.

Uzbekistan”; The Decree PF-101 dated January 28, 2022, “On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026”; The Resolution PQ-5117 dated May 19, 2021, “On Measures to Bring the Activity of Learning Foreign Languages to a New Level in the Republic of Uzbekistan”; The Cabinet of Ministers’ Resolution No. 34 dated January 19, 2022, “On Additional Measures to Improve the System of Foreign Language Learning”.

The research thus serves, to a certain extent, the fulfillment of tasks outlined in the aforementioned normative-legal documents.

Consistency of the Research with the Priority Areas of Scientific and Technological Development in the Republic. This dissertation aligns with the first priority area of the scientific and technological development of the Republic: “The formation and implementation of a system of innovative ideas for the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual, and educational development of an information society and a democratic state”.

The Degree of Study of the Problem.

In foreign linguistics, extensive research has been conducted by E. Wüster, J. Ayto, Sh. Lewis, W. Fleischer, S. Ziya, É. Benveniste, F. de Saussure, L.I. Bojno, Ye. Yefremov, E.N. Sapozhnikova, V.P. Danilenko, D.S. Lotte, Sh. Shelov, B. Golovin, G. Aleksandrova, S. Grinev, M. Teresa Cabré, V. Leychik, T. Kandelaki², and others.

In Uzbek linguistics, numerous studies have been conducted on terminological issues. Among the scholars who have contributed to this field are: M.A. Usmanov, Q. Musayev, U. Tursunov, H. Dadaboyev, R. Doniyorov, A. Madvaliyev, Kh. Paluanova, O. Akhmedov, D. Kadirbekova, Kh. Mirzaahmedova, T. Valiyev, F. Qodirova, D. Muminova, A. Khojiyev, A. Madvaliyev, Z. Mirahmedova, B. Kh. Omonov and N. Atayeva³. Despite the large number of studies conducted in the field of terminology,

² E. Würster. Einführung in die allgemeine Terminologielehre und terminologische Lexikographie (the general introduction to terminology and terminological lexicography lesson). 3rd Edition, Romanistischer Verlag, Bonn, 1991. – 300 s.; Ayto J. A Century of New Words. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007. – 250 p.; Sherman L. Princeton. – N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1938. – 524 p.; Fleischer W., Barz I. Wortbildung der deutschen Gegenwartssprache. – Berlin/Boston: De Gruyter, 2012. – S. 373.; Sak Ziya, Dictionary of Commercial and Economic Terms Ticari ve Ekonomik Terimler Sözlüğü, 1996. – 416 p.; Benveniste É. *Problemas de lingüística general*, México: Siglo Veintiuno, 1971; new ed., 2 vols., México: Siglo XXI, 1977.; Соссюр Ф. де Заметки по общей лингвистике: Пер. с фр./Общ. ред., вступ ст. и коммент. Н.А. Слюсаревой. – М.: Издательская группа «Прогресс», 2001. – 280 с.; Божно Л.И. Научно-техническая терминология как один из объектов изучения закономерностей развития языка // Филологические науки. 1971. № 5. – С. 103.; Ефремов Е. Основы теории лексического калькирования. – Алматы: КазГУ, 1974. – 275 с.; Сапожникова Е.Н. Страноведение: Теория и методика туристского изучения стран: Учеб. Пос. для студ. высш. учеб. заведений /- 2-е изд., испр. — М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2004. — 240 с.; Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология: Опыт лингвистического описания. -М.: Наука, 1977. — 157 с.; Лотте Д.С. Очередные задачи технической терминологии (1931) / Д.С. Лотте // Татаринов В.А. История отечественного терминоведения. Классики терминоведения: Очерк и хрестоматия. — М., 1994. – 408 с.; Шелов С. Термин. Терминологичность. Терминологические определения. Монография. – Санкт-Петербург: Российская государственная библиотека, 2003. – 277 с.; Головин Б. Лингвистические учения о терминах. М.: Высшая школа, 1987. 105 с.; Гринев С. Терминоведение. –М.: Академия, 2008. – 303 с.; Cabré M. Teresa Terminology “Theory, methods and applications” John Benjamins Publishing Company Amsterdam/Philadelphia 1999. p.2, 12, 103, 331.; Лейчик В. Терминоведение: предмет, методы, структура. – М.: ЛКИ, 2007. – 256 с.; Канделаки Т. Семантика и мотивированность терминов. – М.: Наука, 1977. – 167 с.

³ Усманов М.А. Термин «ярлык» и вопросы классификации официальных актов ханств Джучева Улуса//Актовое источниковедение. М. 1979. С. 243 — 244.; Мусаев К.М. Формирование, развитие и современные проблемы терминологии. – М.: Наука, 1986. — 163 с.; Турсунов У. Ўзбек тилшунослиги

there are still unexplored problems related to the comparative study and lexical-semantic properties of terms in the field of national studies. National studies terms require scientific study based on linguistic principles and finding their own solutions today.

Relevance of the Research to the Scientific and Educational Priorities of the University. This research was carried out within the framework of the scientific project titled “Pressing Issues in the Comparative-Typological Study of the Lexical-Semantic System of Language: Diachrony and Synchrony” (Research Code: ITA-12-09-2012), conducted at the Termez State University Department of English Language and Literature.

Purpose of the Research is to reveal and compare the etymological-derivational and lexical-semantic features of country study terms in English and Uzbek.

Research Objectives.

Studying the theoretical research of country study terms in linguistics and identify their place and status within the language system;

identifying the linguocultural, semantic, etymological, structural-derivational, and paradigmatic features of country study terms in English and Uzbek;

analyzing country study terms that have emerged as a result of syntactic processes, abbreviation, and calquing in English and Uzbek;

investigating country study terms of homonymy, antonymy, synonymy, variability, and hyperonym-hyponym relations, and revealing their lexical-semantic features.

Object of the Research. Country studies terminology in English and Uzbek languages.

терминологиясининг баъзи масалаларига доир //Труды Узбекского госуниверситета им. Навои. Новая серия. 1955. выпуск 55, 131 с.; Дадабоев Х.А. Общественно-политическая и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. – Ташкент: Ёзувчи, 1991. – 186 с.; Дониёров Р. Ўзбек тили техник терминологиясининг айрим масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1977. – 160 б.; Мадвалиев А. Узбекская химическая терминология и вопросы ее нормализации. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1986. – 190 б.; Палуанова Х.Д. Экологик терминларнинг деривацион-семантик хусусиятлари (ўзбек, қорақалпоқ, инглиз ва рус тиллари мисолида). Филол. фан. докт. (DSc) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2016. – 88 б.; Ахмедов О.С. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида солиқ-божхона терминларининг лингвистик таҳлили ва таржима муаммолари. Филол. фан. докт. (DS) дисс. – Тошкент, 2016. – 255 б.; Кадирбекова Д.Х. Инглизча-ўзбекча ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари терминологияси ва унинг лексикографик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. бўй. фалсаф. докт... (PhD) автореф... – Тошкент, 2017. – 44 б.; Мирзахмедова Ҳ.В. Форс тили транспорт терминларининг структур қатламлари ва ясашиш усуллари. Филол. фан. бўй. фал. докт... (PhD) автореф... – Тошкент, 2017. – 45 б.; Валиев Т.Қ. Ўзбек тили йўлсозлик терминларининг структур-семантик хусусиятлари ва лексикографик талқини. Филол. фан. бўй. фал. докт... (PhD) автореф... – Самарқанд, 2018. – 50 б.; Қодирова Ф.Ш. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларидаги тасвирий санъат ва дизайнга оид терминларнинг лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. бўй. фалсаф. докт... (PhD) автореф... – Тошкент, 2020. – 54 б.; Мўминова Д.А. Инглиз, рус ва ўзбек тилларида нон маҳсулотлари технологияси терминларининг лисоний хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. бўй. фал. докт... (PhD) автореф... – Тошкент, 2020. – 55 б.; Хожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2002. – 168 б.; Madvaliyev A. O'zbek terminologiyasi va leksikografiyasi masalalari. – Toshkent.: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. 2017. – В. 28-30.; Мирахмедова З. Ўзбек тилининг анатомия терминологияси ва уни тартибга солиш муаммолари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010. –125 б.; Omonov B.X. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi geologiyaga oid terminlarning qiyosiy tadqiqi. Fil.fan.falsaf.d-ri dissertatsiyasi. – Toshkent, 2023. – В. 48.; Атаева Н.С. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида банк-молия терминларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. бўй. фалс. докт... (PhD) автореф... – Тошкент, 2020. – 49 б.

Subject of the Research. The etymological-derivational and lexical-semantic features of country studies terms in English and Uzbek.

Research Methods. This study employed the following methods: Classification (taxonomy), Linguistic description, Historical-etymological analysis, Comparative-typological analysis, Componential and linguo-statistical analysis

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

the linguocultural, semantic, etymological, structural-derivational, and paradigmatic (including synonymy, antonymy, hypernymy-hyponymy, variability, homonymy, and relational) similarities and differences of country-related terms in English and Uzbek have been revealed;

it has been demonstrated that country study terms in English and Uzbek are expressed as simple, compositional, abbreviations, and calques, and are classified with lexicographic markers in dictionaries. In English, compound words, phraseological terms, and terms formed through affixation constitute the quantitative basis of terminology;

it has been identified that the hypernym-hyponym relationships in country studies terminology differ between the compared languages; specifically, there are 340 hypernym-hyponym relationships among the general terms in the field in English, whereas in Uzbek, there are 175;

it has been established that most country study terms in English and Uzbek are formed through morphological and syntactic methods. These methods not only help create new concepts in a precise manner but also assist in organizing them systematically and clearly. At the same time, terms formed as a result of abbreviation and calquing are valued for their conciseness, quick expression, and their role in global relations, making them important in both language and scientific fields.

The practical results of the study are as follows:

Recommendations and proposals have been developed regarding the use of country studies terminology in English and Uzbek.

Based on the semantic-structural analysis of country studies terms, the processes occurring in English and Uzbek terminologies – including the integration of many international terms – have been described.

The reliability of the research results is ensured by: the use of modern linguistic theories and methodologically grounded approaches;

the practical implementation of theoretical conclusions and recommendations;

the qualitative and quantitative confirmation of findings; The validation of results by authoritative institutions.

Scientific and Practical Significance of the Research:

The dissertation provides a linguistically substantiated account of the formation methods, lexical-semantic features, and comparative similarities and differences of country studies terms in English and Uzbek. It shows that native and borrowed layers in both languages hold significant roles in country studies terminology. Theoretical conclusions and analytical approaches of the study serve as a scientific resource for understanding the broader semantic scope of such terminology.

Practical Significance of the work: The materials and conclusions of the study can be used in:

the development and delivery of lecture courses and seminars in linguistic disciplines such as terminology studies, lexicology, and lexicography;

the compilation of textbooks, educational manuals, and terminological dictionaries.

Practical linguistic research and teaching: the scientific significance of the research lies in the identification of the word formation methods and lexico-semantic features of country-study terminology in English and Uzbek, as well as the similarities and differences between these languages. It is also scientifically substantiated that both native and borrowed layers in English and Uzbek play an important role in the terminology of this field. Furthermore, the theoretical conclusions and analytical methods of the research serve as a scientific source for comprehensively revealing the semantic scope of the terminological system related to country studies.

The practical significance of the research is defined by the potential use of the research materials and conclusions in the development and delivery of lecture courses and seminar sessions in various linguistic disciplines, particularly terminology, lexicology, and lexicography. The findings can also serve as a practical resource in the preparation of textbooks, study guides, and terminological dictionaries.

Implementation of research results.

Based on the results of the study of the lexical-semantic properties of country study terms in English and Uzbek: the expression of country study terms in English and Uzbek as simple, composite, abbreviation, hybrid, compound terms, classification in dictionaries by lexicographic signs, unification of terms by means of a separate lexicographic system, and the etymological-derivative properties of country study terms were analyzed, morphological, syntactic, abbreviation and the considerations on the regulation of the factors of calculus were used in the practical grant project “Creating an electronic poetic dictionary of the Uzbek and English languages (Description of human appearance, character, nature and national symbols)” within the framework of the State Scientific and Technical Programs I OT-2019-42, implemented at the Tashkent State University of the Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi. (Reference of the Tashkent State University of the Uzbek Language and Literature dated April 18, 2025 No. 01/4-1492). The implementation of the results served to improve the speech of representatives of the field and to develop a dictionary and electronic application on national studies;

the terms related to country studies in the world, English and Uzbek languages were studied, their linguocultural, semantic, etymological, structural, derivational, paradigmatic differences and similarities were revealed through the analysis of scientific literature, as well as the expression of country study terms in the relevant literature in the languages being compared, in particular, the features of etymological derivation in English and Uzbek languages through the analysis of lexicographic sources, and the possibility of achieving their systematization through lexicographic description was discussed in the research project PF 201912258, “Within the framework of state scientific and technical programs it was used in the practical grant

project “Creating a multilingual (Uzbek, Russian, English) electronic platform of Uzbek literature”. (Reference of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature No. 01/4-1491 dated April 18, 2025). As a result, scientific researchers and students were provided with information about the differences and similarities identified as a result of the analysis of the lexical, semantic, linguocultural aspects of terms related to country study in the languages being studied;

the recommendations for compiling dictionaries in the terminology of country study in English and Uzbek based on the studied examples of the expression of country study terms, in particular, the possibility of identifying etymological-derivative features in English and Uzbek through the analysis of lexicographic sources, their lexicographic description, and systematization, as well as the paradigmatic relationships between country study terms in English and Uzbek: synonymy, antonymy, hyper-hyponymy, polysemy, monosemy, homonymy, paronymy, were used within the framework of the international scientific and practical project “*Triggering innovative approaches and entrepreneurial skills for students through creating conditions for graduate’s employability in Central Asia – TRIGGER*” carried out at Termez State University in 2021-2025. As a result, information was provided to graduate students of the Faculty of Foreign Philology on the application of dictionaries of terms in the literature on the field and on country studies to those working and studying in this field;

the recommendations and conclusions of the analysis of the use of English and Uzbek terms of country study as simple, composite, abbreviation, hybrid, and compound terms, their classification in dictionaries using lexicographic signs, and their unification into a separate lexicographic system through the use of unification were used in the preparation of the broadcasts “Education and Development” and “For Teenagers” at the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan “Uzbekistan Television and Radio Channel”. (Reference of the editorial board of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan, TV and radio channel “Uzbekistan”, DM “Cultural-educational and artistic broadcasts” dated April 21, 2025 No. 05-09-504). As a result, it is shown that information on terms related to national studies serves as an important source not only in teaching subjects taught in higher educational institutions, but also in creating educational literature intended for the general public.

Approbation and Dissemination of Research Results

The findings have been discussed at: 2 international, and 3 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publications of the Research A total of 19 scholarly articles have been published on the dissertation topic, including: 9 articles in publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the dissemination of major results of doctoral dissertations; Including 6 in national journals and 4 in international journals.

Structure and Volume of the Dissertation. The dissertation consists of: an introduction, three chapters, conclusion, list of references, and comprises 134 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The Introduction to the dissertation describes the relevance and necessity of the topic, the correspondence of the research to the priority areas of development of science and technology of the republic, the level of study of the topic, the connection of the research with the scientific and research work of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed, the goals and objectives of the research, the object and subject of the research, research methods, scientific novelty of the research, the practical result of the research, the reliability of the research results, the scientific and practical significance of the research results, the publication of the results of the introduction and approval of the research results, the structure and volume of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled **“Theoretical Foundations of the terminology of country studies in English and Uzbek”** and is divided into 3 paragraphs. The first part of this chapter is devoted to the *“Study of the linguistic description, classification, and functions of terminology and terms”*. It is known that not all place names in our country arouse aesthetic taste in a person, correspond to our national ideology and values, and reflect the characteristics of the territory. There is a need to change some names, as well as the presence of spelling errors, expressions with unaccustomed words, which harm our language.

The President Shavkat Mirziyoyev expressed the following thoughts about such situations: “Unfortunately, in public places, in neighborhoods, on the facades of buildings, toponymic signs, various signs and advertisements are increasingly displayed in foreign languages, in content and forms alien to our culture. This indicates a lack of respect for the state language, our national culture and values, and a sharp decline in the level of general literacy. In this regard, it is necessary to seriously study, study and regulate these issues with the participation of the wider public, together with the Terminology Commission of the Cabinet of Ministers. Because naming public facilities is not just a personal or private matter. This is a unique criterion that clearly demonstrates the patriotism and spiritual level of all of us. No one should ever forget this. We are the people who think about the fate of our people, about tomorrow, and “First of all, we must preserve the true virtues of our nation, our beautiful traditions, our unique art and literature, and our native language.”⁴ In order to eliminate the problems highlighted by the head of our state regarding place names, it is necessary to study toponyms from a historical and linguistic perspective and create toponymic dictionaries.

In the course of our research, we have witnessed that the scientific works of foreign scholars E.L.Bacha, J.King, O.I.Vasilenko, N.F.Alefrenko, S.Khokhharz, K.Loga, L.Veronika, L.A.Akhmad, A.N.Danilova, S.S.Mikhailov, I.Maxova, T.V.Dudanov, L.N.Verxovix⁵ on toponymic terms have a toponymic, cultural and geographical context.

⁴ R.Y.Xudoyberganov [va boshq.]. O‘zbekiston joy nomlarining izohli lug‘ati [Matn]: – Toshkent: Donishmand ziyosi, 2022. – B.4.

⁵ Bacha, E. L. Terms of Reference for the Country Studies. World Development, Vol. 14, No. 8. – Great Britain, 1986. – Pp. 909–918.; King, J. Analytical Tools for Toponymy: Their Application to Scottish Hydronymy. PhD thesis. –

The development of toponymic terms in Uzbek linguistics are based on the textbook “Toponymy and Geographic Terminology⁶” by P. Gulomov and M. Mirakmalov, the textbook “Toponymy: “Geography Teaching Methodology⁷” by Q. Hakimov, the textbook “Onomastics⁸” by B. Kilichev, the “Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek Place Names⁹” published by R. Yu. Khudoiberганov and others works are devoted to this field.

It is worth emphasizing that in our study, we used such scientific dictionaries as “The world book encyclopedia”, “Historical Dictionary of International Organizations”, “A Dictionary of Diplomacy”, “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language”, and “Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms”, “National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan”, “Explanatory Toponymic Dictionary of Uzbekistan¹⁰” are devoted to the analysis of country study terms in English and Uzbek.

Country study terminology is the field of science that deals with the terms, concepts, and their structure related to geographic studies (or in fields such as “geography,” “sociology,” and “international relations”). Country study terminology, in addition to its connection with general linguistics, is distinguished by its own characteristics and contexts of use.

We will consider the linguistic description of country study terms below:

1. Morphological structure: country study terms are formed by the addition or modification of root words. For example, the word “demography” (the study of population) comes from the Greek words “demos” (population) and “graphos” (writing). Such compounds help in understanding and learning the terms.

University of Edinburgh, 2008. – 169 p.; Василенко, О. И. Отфитонимическая семантическая деривация: лингвокогнитивный и культурологический аспекты (на материале русского и английского языков) // Известия Уральского государственного университета. – 2008. – №55. – С. 188–197.; Алекфиренко, Н. Ф. Лингвокультурология. Ценностно-смысловое пространство языка. Учебное пособие. – М.: Флинта, Наука, 2010. – 193 с.; Casemir, K. Gewässer-, Flur- und Ortsnamen // In: Der Hochharz – Vom Brocken bis in das nördliche Vorland. Eine landeskundliche Bestandsaufnahme im Raum Bad Harzburg, Wernigerode, Sankt Andreasberg, Braunlage und Elbingerode. Hg. v. Jörg Brückner u.a. (Landschaften in Deutschland 73). – Köln–Weimar–Wien, 2016. – S. 124–129.; Loga, K. Eine onomastische Untersuchung der Namen rezenter und wüst gefallener Siedlungen der ehemaligen Landkreise Sangerhausen und Quedlinburg. Dissertation zur Erlangung des Doktorgrades der Philosophie (Dr. phil.). – 2020. – 564 s.; Лоренц, В. В. Формирование социокультурной компетентности обучающихся при изучении топонимической специфики языковой системы // Scientific Cooperation Center “Interactive plus”. – Чебоксары, 5 окт. 2022. – С. 223–227.; Lutfullina, A. A. Linguoculturological Features of English Toponyms. Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching. – Vol. 21. – June 2023. – Pp. 126–129.; Данилова, А. Н., Сидорова, Л. А. Топонимы как реалии языка и культуры // Вопросы языкознания в когнитивном аспекте: сборник научных статей. – Чебоксары, 2015. – С. 216.; Михайлов, С. С. Лингвострановедение. Метро: Лондон – Берлин – Москва. – Scientific Cooperation Center “Interactive plus”, 2018. – С. 172–174.; Махова, И. К вопросу перевода страноведческих реалий и терминов с английского языка на русский язык // Устойчивое развитие туристского рынка: международная практика и опыт России. – 2018. – С. 56–60.; Верховых Л.Н. Термин лингвокраеведение как обозначение особого направления в краеведении и страноведении. // Воронежское лингвокраеведение. 2021. pp. 98-107.

⁶ Gulomov, P., Mirakmalov, M. Toponimika va geografik terminshunoslik. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – Toshkent, 2005. – 75 b.

⁷ Hakimov Q. Toponimika: “Geografiya o‘qitish metodikasi” ta’lim yo‘nalishi talabalari uchun darslik /– Toshkent: MUMTOZ SO‘Z, 2016. – 368 b.

⁸ Kilichev B. Onomastika [Matn]: o‘quv qo‘llanma /– Buxoro: 2023. –180 b.

⁹ R.Y. Xudoyberganov [va boshq.]. O‘zbekiston joy nomlarining izohli lug‘ati [Matn]: – Toshkent: Donishmand ziyosi, 2022. – 624 b.

¹⁰ Ахмадалиев Й.И. Топонимика ва географик терминшунослик. Ўқув қўлланма. – Фарғона: 2018. – Б 18.

2. Syntactic features: country study terms are usually nouns, adjectives, and sometimes verbs or compounds. Terms are expressed through logical connections. For example, two or more words are used together, such as “geographical region” or “socio-economic situation”.

3. Semantic description: each country study term is distinguished by its own specific meaning. They usually express specific social and scientific concepts. For example, the term “Westerner” refers to people living in the western geographic region.

Country study terms are divided into many branches. They are organized into the following classifications:

1. Geographical terms: this type of terms includes terms that describe the natural resources, territory, and location of a country.

2. Socio-economic terms: these terms explain the economic system of a country, social structures and their interrelationships.

3. Demographic terms: terms that describe the population, its growth, structure and other factors.

4. Political and legal terms: terms that describe the political and legal system of a country.

The second section of the chapter is called “*The concept of country study terminology and its field-specific scope*”. This chapter provides a thorough analysis of the terminology of ethnography, its place, significance, and use in various fields. Cultural and historical features have a significant impact on the creation and use of ethnography terms. Each language has its own terms, and their equivalents may not be in other languages. Therefore, language is not only a means of communication, but also a treasure that preserves cultural characteristics of the people. For example, the term “*the American Dream*” is often used in English, encompassing a range of cultural and historical concepts, such as freedom, individualism, and the opportunity to achieve success. This term does not have a clear analogue in Uzbek, as the cultural contexts between the United States and Uzbekistan differ significantly. (Look 1-picture)



1-picture. Methods for researching terms in ethnography

Analyzing country study terms not only helps to clarify the etymology of a country’s name, but also helps to better understand the historical, cultural, and social context of such names. Country study terms often reflect the history of a given territory, its population, and their worldview. As a result, the etymology and semantics of toponyms, especially names that are preserved in historical monuments or ancient languages, can provide valuable information about the development, social changes, and cultural past of a country.

Another cultural method widely used in country study terminology is the toponymic method. This method allows us to clearly demonstrate the degree of study of toponymic names, their connection with natural, social, and economic phenomena and objects, their frequency, and density in a given area. The determination of territorial data for topography requires the use of various cartographic sources. With the help of maps from different periods, it is possible to observe and analyze the stages of development of countries based on toponymic data.

To identify the territorial, historical and linguistic, cultural and social and economic reasons that led to the naming of objects in countries, we will consider some of the main factors:

Territorial factors: the names of objects are often based on their geographical location or natural features.

Some terms derived from the names of rivers, mountains or countries in English include the following. For example: **River**¹¹ – Thames (river in the UK) Hudson (river between the USA and Canada), **Valley** – Sierra (Sierra Nevada, mountain range), Cali (from the name of the state of California).

Some terms derived from the names of rivers, mountains, or countries in the Uzbek language may include the following: **Amu Darya** – the longest river in Central Asia and Uzbekistan. **Syr Darya** – the longest river in Central Asia, but second only to the Amu Darya in terms of water volume.

Historical factors: names of historical events, famous people or political events. *Amir Temur is the most famous statesman and military leader in the history of Uzbekistan. He built a vast empire in Central Asia, Iran, India, and other territories in the 14th century. Independence is the event when Uzbekistan declared its independence from the Soviet Union on August 31, 1991.*

Linguistic factors: etymological terms are usually related to the local language and dialects, their phonetic, morphological, and syntactic features. For example, phonetic factors: pronunciation differences: the English word “*parliament*” is pronounced “*parlament*” in Uzbek. Here, the English [ə] sound has not changed to the Uzbek [a] sound.

Cultural factors: local customs, religious beliefs, and folklore influence the terminology of nationalism. *Promised Land* (the promised land of Canaan) promised to Abraham (PBUH) and his descendants (Genesis 12:7, 13:15, etc.) *Cradle Wedding* the ceremony of placing a baby in a cradle for the first time after birth.

The third section, entitled “*Country study terms in English and Uzbek languages and their linguistic aspects: understandings, directions, and study*” is devoted to the study of country study terms in English and Uzbek from a linguistic point of view, the semantics, morphology, and syntax of words in different languages. Country study terms are divided into linguistic groups based on their composition, formation, and grammatical structure. They are divided into two categories according to their structure: simple and complex toponyms. One-word

¹¹ Butayev Sh. English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English Dictionary. – Tashkent: O‘qituvchi, 2015. – 502.

names are known as simple toponyms. They are divided into a group based on root terms. In names of this type, words with the following meanings are used:

According to the composition of the terms, the following groups can be distinguished in English and Uzbek: for example, English terms like *Nation*, *State*, and *Country* are single-word terms. Their equivalents in Uzbek are *davlat*, *mamlakat*, and *millat*. These terms consist of only one word and represent specific concepts in the field of political geography or country studies. For example, the English term *Nation-state* (nation + state) is a compound term in the field of country studies, and its Uzbek equivalent is *millat-davlat* (millat + davlat). Such terms are formed from a combination of two or more words.

Country-related terminology in English and Uzbek can also be classified based on their formation: *morphological formation*: for example, in English: *Nationalism* (nation + -ism), *Democracy* (demos + -cracy). In Uzbek: *Millatchilik* (millat + -chilik), *demokratiya* (demos + -kratiya). In this case, new concepts are created through the use of various affixes (suffixes and prefixes).

From a grammatical perspective, country-related terms in English and Uzbek can be categorized according to the following directions. For example, English terms such as *Nationalism* and *Democracy*, which function as nouns, are used in Uzbek as *millatchilik* and *demokratiya*. Such terms are usually used as independent nouns and represent specific political or social systems.

In English, compound or multi-component terms like *Social welfare system* and *Human rights law* are used, while in Uzbek, their equivalents are *ijtimoiy ta'minot tizimi* and *inson huquqlari qonuni*. In this case, specific concepts are expressed through several word combinations, and their grammatical structure is usually close to phrases or clauses. Each language forms its country-study terminology in accordance with its own historical and cultural characteristics.

For example: *Globalization, Sovereignty*¹² – in Uzbek: *Globalizatsiya, Suverenitet*.

These words may be borrowed from other languages or international terms. There are various structural, derivational, and grammatical differences between the terms of country study in English and Uzbek. These differences develop depending on the specific language system, culture, and history of each language.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled **“Etymological and derivational features of country study terms in English and Uzbek languages”**. Part one of this section, entitled *“Etymological analysis of country study terms in English and Uzbek languages”*, we attempted to conduct an etymological analysis of country study terms. Country study terms and their etymology and historical development are important topics in linguistics. Many country study terms in English were formed in connection with historical and cultural processes. The English word *“geography”* comes from the Greek word *“geografia”*, which is formed from the words *“geo”* (earth) and *“grapho”* (writing). That is, the word *“geography”* means *“depiction of the earth”* or *“the art of depicting the earth”*.

¹² Butayev Sh. English-uzbek, uzbek-english dictionary. – Tashkent: O‘qituvchi, 2015. – B. 431, 235.

Also, the English term “*cartography*” comes from the Greek words “*kartos*” (map) and “*grapho*” (writing), and the etymology of this word also refers to the depiction of an area or place.

Etymology of some country study terms in the Uzbek language:

Ethnography — comes from the Greek words “*ethnos*” (nation, people) and “*grapho*” (writing), and is the study of the culture, customs, language, and everyday life of a people. Ethnographic research is widespread in Uzbekistan and has great importance in national studies. *Valyuta* (foreign currency); the currency of one state used in trade and financial matters with another state. The etymology of this word comes from the Italian “*valuta*”, Latin “*valera*” (from the verb to be valuable), this word was assimilated into the Uzbek language through the Russian language¹³.

In the etymology of country-study terminology, English terms often originate from Greek and Latin. In Uzbek, such terms are frequently derived from Russian or Arabic, although some have clear roots in the Uzbek language itself. Although these terms have developed differently in English and Uzbek, they share certain common features.

The next section of our research is called the “*Native and borrowed terms of country study in English language*”. In English linguistics, the term “origin” refers to words and phrases that are unique to a particular language and have not been borrowed from other languages. For example: *King, Queen, Land, Freedom*. Terms that are borrowed from another language but retain their original spelling and pronunciation are called derived terms. Fjord (Norwegian fjord), Geyser (Icelandic geyser), Savannah (Spanish sabana), Parliament (English parliament), President (English president), Bureau (French bureau), Festival (French festival). Idioms often express technological or cultural ideas for which there is no English term.

In the Old English period, a large Celtic layer of derivation was used to describe geographical place names. For example, *Cumberland* is “the land of the Cymrics or Britons”. This layer is mainly associated with the spread of Christianity, which was enriched by Latin-derived terms, religious concepts, rituals and ceremonies. For example, words such as “*altar*” (a place of worship or ceremony), “*evangelist*” (a preacher of the gospel), and “*sacrament*” (a sacred ceremony) are borrowed from Latin and are widely used in Christianity.

After 1250, English adopted mainly cultural terms from French. For example:

Fashion: *fashion, dress, coat*.

Domestic sphere: *curtain, towel, blanket*.

Social sphere: *leisure, dance, music*.

Literary sphere: *poet, prose, novel*.

In modern English, the expansion of vocabulary has developed through word formation and assimilation. For example,

from Latin: *perfect, logic*;

from French: *elegant, decision*;

from Greek: *theology, trilogy*;

¹³ Мадвалиев А. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати 5-жилд. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston nashriyoti”, 2020. – Б. 608.

from Italian: *opera, balcony*;

from Spanish and Portuguese: *alligator*.

The next section of this chapter is devoted to the “*Native and borrowed terms of country study in Uzbek language*”. The term “*Country study*” refers Uzbek language to words and phrases that reflect the history, culture, customs, lifestyle and other characteristics of the Uzbek people. This layer shows the uniqueness and richness of the Uzbek language. The following examples of the term “*Country study*” can be given: Place names: *Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Fergana, Andijan, Namangan and others*. Ethnonyms: *Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tajiks, Russians, Tatars* and others. Customs and ceremonies: *Navruz, Ramadan, Kurban-e-Hayiti, nikoh toy, sunnat toy and others*.

National dishes: *osh, manti, samsa, shashlik, narin, lagman and others*.

National clothes: *chopon, do‘ppi, lazim, ko‘ylak, atlas, adras and others*.

National musical instruments: *dutor, tanbur, rubob, chang, nay and others*.

National crafts: *kashtachilik, kulolchilik, zardo‘zlik, kandakorlik, gilamdo‘zlik* and others.

Historical figures: *Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Zakhiriddin Mukhammad Babur, Ulugbek*, etc.

Historical monuments: *Registan, Shakhi Zinda, Bibi Khanum Mosque, Kalon Minaret*, etc.

Unique terms serve to enrich the vocabulary of the Uzbek language and expand its expressive capabilities. They are necessary to express new concepts related to the development of science, technology, and culture. For example: Geography: *mainland, ocean, peninsula, archipelago, oasis, desert, steppe, mountain range, plateau, canyon, waterfall, volcano, shrine*.

History: *empire, colony, revolution, war, peace, treaty, diplomacy, embassy*.

Culture: *traditions, customs, holidays, festivals, cuisine, national clothes, art, literature, music, theater, cinema*.

Politics: *president, parliament, government, constitution, law, court, elections, democracy, totalitarianism*. The layer of terms related to national studies in the Uzbek language is mainly formed by terms borrowed from Russian, Arabic and Persian Tajik.

The next section entitled “*Derivational features of country study terms in English and Uzbek languages*” discusses the morphological, syntactic, abbreviation, and calque-related terms of the languages being compared. The concepts of derivation and word formation are often used synonymously. However, there is a difference between them. While word formation is the process of creating new words, derivation is the process of creating new words by adding suffixes to existing words. The derivation of country study terms in English and Uzbek have their own characteristics. For example, while the affixation method is widely used in English, the composition method is more commonly applied in Uzbek. For instance, the English term *linguist* is rendered in Uzbek as *tilshunos*, *country study* corresponds to *madaniyatshunoslik*, and *geographer* is translated as *geograf* in Uzbek. In the formation of country study terms, new terms are created by combining one or more elements. For example: *geopolitics* (*geo-* + *politics*) – the prefix “*geo*” refers to the

earth or geography, while “*politics*” refers to political matters. In Uzbek, the derivation of country study terminology occurs in the following ways. The derivation process can be divided into two main types: *Morpho-derivation (Morphological derivation): Affixation* – the formation of new words by adding affixes to a root. For example, by adding the suffix *-lik* to the word *davlat* (state), the word *davlatlilik* (statehood) is formed. *Syntactic derivation: Phrase-based term formation* – creating terms based on combinations of two or more words. For example: *Markaziy Osiyo* (Central Asia), *Yaqin Sharq* (Middle East), *ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish* (socio-economic development), *demografik vaziyat* (demographic situation). Examples from English: The term *melting pot* refers to the process in which people of various nationalities and cultures mix to form a unified culture in the United States. Here, “melting” is used metaphorically, and “*pot*” refers to a cauldron or container. In Uzbek, a comparable example is *O’rta Osiyo* (Central Asia), where *O’rta* means “*middle*” or “*central*” and *Osiyo* refers to the continent of Asia.

In our research, we also analyzed abbreviations related to country studies. Abbreviations are shortened forms of words, which are often formed from the initial letters or syllables of several words or phrases. Abbreviations also play an important role in country studies, as they are often used to shorten the names of countries, cities, or organizations. For example, abbreviations such as *USA* (United States of America), *UzR* (Republic of Uzbekistan) are widespread.

Here are examples of the most common abbreviations found in Uzbek terms for country studies: *BMT* – Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti (UN-United Nations), *MDH* – Mustaqil Davlatlar Hamdo’stligi (CIS — Commonwealth of Independent States), *NATO* – Shimoliy Atlantika Tashkiloti (NATO — North Atlantic Treaty Organization), *EEU* – Yevro-Osiyo Ittifoqi (EEU — Eurasian Union).

In our dissertation, we also analyzed the terms related to country studies that emerged as a result of calque in English and Uzbek. Calque are new terms formed by word-for-word translation of lexical units of one language into another, which are used to express certain scientific or social concepts. Such terms are also common in English, especially in the fields of country studies and diplomacy. English: “*United States of America*” in Uzbek is “*Amerika Qo’shma Statlari*”. This calque is a literal translation of the English phrase and is used as an official title in Uzbek. In English: “*Prime Minister*” Uzbek calque “*Bosh vazir*” is a literal translation and is widely used in Uzbek political terminology. Toponymic terms: In English: “*New York*” in Uzbek: “*Yangi York*” is a toponymic calque, which is also widely used in the Uzbek language. “*Golden Gate*” in Uzbek, “*Oltin Darvoza*” this term is also a word-for-word translation, expressing the name of a geographical object.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Lexical and semantic features of country study terms in English and Uzbek languages**”. The first section, entitled “*Lexical and semantic analysis of terminological units related to country studies in English and Uzbek: thematic groups, discusses the lexical-semantic analysis of terminological units and paradigmatic meanings such as homonymy, antonymy, synonymy, and hyper-hyperonymy*”. The meaning of country study terms in the field of linguistics is of great importance in the lexical-semantic analysis of terminological units. This analysis reflects the inclusion of terminological

units in the sphere of common words and, conversely, the integration of common words into the terminological system. Therefore, in order to determine the relationship between common lexical units and terms, it is necessary to determine the boundaries of the lexical layer under analysis. Semantic analysis of terminological units includes the study of their meanings, relationships and application. Below we will give the semantic meanings of some country study terms.

In English: “*Commonwealth*” – this term refers to a political association consisting of former colonies and other members of the British Empire. However, there are other meanings of this term, such as “*common prosperity*” or “*community*”. “*The West*” refers to the countries of Western Europe and North America. However, the meaning and use of this term varies depending on the historical and cultural context. In Uzbek: “*Mahalla*” is a term used to refer to a local community in Uzbekistan. However, the meaning and role of this term varies across historical periods and regions. “*Bozor*” is a term used to refer to a place for trading in the open air in Uzbekistan. However, the meaning and role of this term may vary depending on the economic and cultural context. “*Choyhona*” is a term used to refer to a place where traditional tea is done for in Uzbekistan.

Some English terms of country studies are used in other fields in addition to their primary meaning. We will observe through examples how terms in the terminological system of the English language of country studies form homonymy with common words. **Capital** — (*capital*) The city where the government of a country or state is located (e.g., London is the capital of Britain); financial resources or funds required for economic activity (e.g., capital for investment). **Border**¹⁴ - (*border or edge*) A border between countries; a line that defines a territorial boundary. A boundary separating two countries or regions. A place near the edge or boundary of something (e.g., “the outskirts of the village”).

We analyze examples of homonymy of country study terms in the Uzbek language. Some terms are also used in everyday language and are used in other meanings. For example: *Xalq* (population) – the people living in a given territory, sharing a language, culture, or customs. *Xalq* (international) – in international diplomacy and politics, the word “*people*” can also be used to mean “*nation*” or “*state*”. **Nation** (ethnic group) – the people who share a specific language, culture, customs, and history. **Territory** (geographical location) – a geographic area or region (e.g., the territory of a state).

Antonym group of terms related to country study in English and Uzbek: geopolitical terms are often used to describe the global status, alliances, or conflicts of a country. For example: **Peace vs. War**¹⁵, **Peace** refers to a state of harmony or the absence of conflict. **War** often refers to large-scale conflict between nations or groups. **Democracy vs. Autocracy** — **Democracy** is a political system in which the people have the right to make decisions. **Autocracy** is a system in which one person or a small group has absolute power. **Economic Growth** — **Economic Crisis**.

¹⁴ The World book Encyclopedia. Volume 2 (B). – Chicago; London; Sydney; Toronto: World book, 1988. – P. 499.

¹⁵ The World Book Encyclopedia. Volume 15 (S). – Chicago; London; Sydney; Toronto: World Book, 1948. – P. 206.

Economic growth is economic development and improvement. Crisis refers to a decline or decline in the economy. **Centralized Government — Decentralization — Centralized** government — all political and economic decisions are made by central authorities. **Decentralization** refers to the distribution of power to local levels.

The analysis shows that terminological synonymy, is explained by the transition of the terminological system to the primary stage, that is, the stage of natural selection of terms. As a result of language development, the most popular, usual terms included in the dictionary do not lose their position. **Country and State**¹⁶ – **Country** Nation, State, Land, Republic, Territory, Sovereign state, **Republic** Democracy, Republic state, Federal state, Self-governed state, **Nation** Country, People, Land, Sovereign state, Homeland.

Synonymous group of terms related to country study in the Uzbek language:

- 1) Country study: geography, ethnology, state studies.
- 2) Geography: earth science, natural science.
- 3) Country: state, country, homeland, region.
- 4) Culture: social life, spirituality, historical heritage.
- 5) Politics: state administration, political system, government.
- 6) History: past era, past, time spent.
- 7) Nation: people, ethnic group, population.
- 8) Population: people, owner of natural resources, population structure.
- 9) Region: territory, province, country.
- 10) Geographic location: place, natural location, topographic location.

In our opinion, the study of hyper and hyponyms in English, related to the field of sociology, helps to understand the relationships between social systems and cultures. Hyper-hyponymy relations are a system of relations in linguistics that express varying degrees of commonality and specificity between words. Below are examples of hyper-hyponymy in linguistics.

Examples of hypernyms and hyponyms:

1. **Culture (hyper) → Subculture (hyponym)**

1) **Culture** is a broad concept that encompasses social groups, traditions, customs, values, and art forms.

2) **Subculture** is a smaller group or cultural system within a larger culture that has its own values and practices.

2. **Society (hyper) → Social group (hyponym)**

1) **Society** is the general social system and structure of people, their relationships and organizations.

2) **Social group** is a smaller part of society, a group of individuals united by socialities and similarities.

Such relationships help to ensure the clarity of terminology, to organize concepts into a hierarchical structure, and to classify them consistently.

In the Uzbek language, hyper-hyponymic relations in such fields as geography, political science, and cultural studies are as follows:

¹⁶ The World book Encyclopedia. Volume. 4 (CI-Cz). – Chicago: World book, 1968. – P. 1097.

I. The role of hyper-hyponyms in geography.

1. Hyperonyms:

1) **Country** - is a general concept that includes various specific states, territories, and places.

2) **People** - is a general term for different peoples or ethnic groups.

3) **Nature** - is a broad term that describes the natural conditions of a country, and includes geographical features (mountains, rivers, forests).

2. Hyponyms:

1) **Uzbekistan** - is a specific country, a hyponym of the hypernym “country”.

2) **Uzbeks** - are a specific people, a hyponym of the hypernym “people”.

3) **Amu Darya, Fergana Valley, Kyzylkum** — natural objects and geographical areas, hyponyms of the hypernym “nature”.

II. Semantic properties of hyper-hyponyms.

Hyperonyms are defined in a broader, general sense, and the hyponyms corresponding to them have different properties.

Hyper-hyponymy and terminology in the Uzbek language hyper-hyponymy relations related to geography in the Uzbek language are manifested in various fields, for example:

Country → Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Russia.

Culture → Muslim culture, European culture, Eastern culture.

Geography → Forest, Desert, Fishing basin.

In conclusion, the analysis of hypernymy and hyponymy contributes to a systematic approach to understanding and systematizing terms in country studies.

The second section of this chapter is entitled “*The phenomenon of variantity of terms in country studies*” and it explains the semantic properties of terms related to country studies through examples. Variantity is the presence of two or more language units expressing the same meaning or concept. In country studies terminology, this phenomenon is usually manifested in the use of concepts of foreign countries, place names, names of peoples, and the like in several forms in English and Uzbek. The phenomenon of variation in English country study terms are largely dependent on the cultural, political and historical context. The differences between BrE and AmE are significant not only at the lexical level, but also semantically and pragmatically. These differences should be taken into account in the process of translation, intercultural communication and language learning. Variation in country study terms, on the one hand, causes some confusion, but on the other hand, it demonstrates the richness and flexibility of the language. It also plays an important role in understanding the cultural and historical context. For researchers and students, knowing these variations is important for understanding and analyzing country studies materials in English. For example, the term *Apartment* is used in British English as *Flat*, and in American English as *Apartment*. This term means a room in a communal apartment building.

The Uzbek word “*Osh*” (a thick soup, stew, meal; Uzbek pilaf) is transliterated into English as “osh” or translated as “*Uzbek pilaf*” (Uzbek pilaf). Both options are correct, but their use depends on the context. In scientific texts, the transliterated form is often preferred, while for a wider audience, the translated form is more

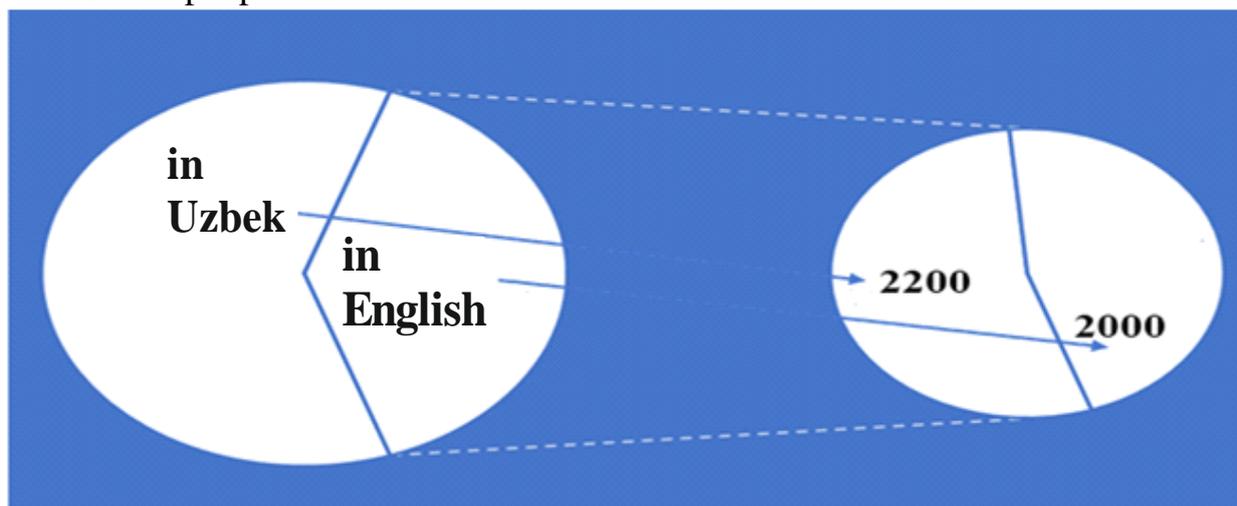
understandable. “*White House*” (the residence of the US President) is translated from English into Uzbek as “*Oq uy*” (White House), but is sometimes also pronounced “*Vashingtondagi oq uy*” (White House in Washington), as a clarification to avoid referring to just any white house.

The third section of this chapter is devoted to “*Issues of equivalence of terms related to country studies in English and Uzbek*”. For some terms, there are clear and preferred equivalents in English. For example, terms such as “*country study*” “*mamlakatshunoslik*” and “*political system*” “*siyosiy tizim*” are in many cases completely equivalent in meaning. Some terms have English equivalents that are partially close, but their contextual usage and understanding differ. For example, the term “*davlat boshqaruvi*” is expressed in English as “*state administration*” or “*governance*”, but their usage may be subject to cultural, legal, and systemic differences. Some terms are specific to only one culture and have no equivalent in other languages. For example, the holiday “*Thanksgiving*” is specific to the United States and has no full equivalent in Uzbek. Direct equivalence – the idea that a term in one language can be exactly equivalent to a term in another is often a problem in country studies. *National Interest* (milliy manfaat) – in some cases, this term can be expressed differently depending on the context, but in most cases it maintains direct equivalence in basic dictionaries. The concept of direct equivalence means that a term is semantically and culturally compatible in translation.

The final section of our research is called “*Standardization and Unification of terms related to country studies in English and Uzbek languages*”, in which the issues of generalization and specialization of terms, ensuring lexical and semantic uniformity, and linguocultural features of the languages being compared and analyzed. One of the main directions of terminological work is the collection and description of all terms in the field, that is, standardization. The concept of “unification” comes from the Latin words *unus* – one, unique and *facio* – to do, to make. The analysis of the standardization and unification of country study terms in English dictionaries considers the methods of terminological analysis, the scope of vocabulary types and their percentage distribution, as well as the main factors influencing the standardization process. For example, the term “*River*”: the use of this term in the names of different rivers may vary (for example, “*River Thames*”, “*Mississippi River*”). The standardization process determines the places and forms of use of this term. The term “*Mountain*”: the use of this term in the names of mountain ranges and individual mountains may also vary (for example, “*Rocky Mountains*”, “*Mount Everest*”). Examples in Uzbek: *region, district, city and village* – official definitions and boundaries have been established for these terms. Special regulatory documents have been adopted for regions and districts, and their naming, territorial boundaries and information are based on uniform standards.

It is extremely important to ensure lexical and semantic consistency of terms used in English country studies. This is especially important in the fields of translation, education and scientific activity, since incorrect or inappropriate terms can cause misunderstandings. For example, *Constitutional monarchy*. A constitutional monarchy, a system headed by a king, but limited by laws.

Linguo-cultural factors are the processes that determine the formation and meaning of terms based on the interaction between language and culture, their specific cultural, historical and social experience. In the creation of country study terms in English, not only linguistic features, but also historical events, values and cultural traditions of that society play an important role. In English, the term “*Nation-building*” mainly refers to the process of state building. This term is used in the context of international politics and social structures. In English, this term refers to the identity of a state formed on the basis of social integration, cultural unity and historical heritage. Linguistic and cultural factors are of great importance in the Uzbek language. Because the Uzbek language embodies the rich culture and history of the Uzbek people.



2-picture. General terminology in the field of country studies analyzed in English and Uzbek languages

CONCLUSION

Analysis of the country study terminology in English and Uzbek leads to the following conclusions:

1. The classification of country study terms in English and Uzbek, the emergence of field terms, and the stages of their historical formation are covered in detail. As a result, problems such as the preservation or disappearance of terms of universal nature in the bilingual terminological system of country study terms were identified.

2. To study the lexical-semantic features of country study terms in English and Uzbek, the 20-volume “The World Book Encyclopedia”, edited by A. Madvaliyev, “O‘zbek tilining izhohli lug‘ati” A-Z all volumes, “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” A-Z all volumes, “Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners. – Oxford: , “English-uzbek, uzbek-english dictionary” by Sh. Butayev, ““Abbreviatura” U‘zME. A-harfi Birinchi jild”, “English-Russian Dictionary. 24-th Revised Edition”, “Historical dictionaries”, “Xudoyberganov R.Y. [etc.] “Explanatory Dictionary of Place Names of Uzbekistan” and A. Khojiyev’s “Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms” were selected and analyzed, including 2,000 terms in English and 2,200 terms in Uzbek related to country studies. In order

to achieve accurate analysis, the terms were compared with their Uzbek and Latin names.

3. As in any language, the lexicon of English and Uzbek absorbs new words under the influence of other languages, and as a result, only relevant lexical units, word-forming means, and word-formation methods appear. In addition to the fact that the morphological method is the leader in the formation of terminological concepts in English and Uzbek, the semantic method is also relatively productive.

4. The formation of country study terms in English and Uzbek languages being compared through the methods of affixation, semantics, conversion, and composition was studied from a structural-semantic perspective. It was proved that in English, compound terms, and terms formed by affixation form the quantitative basis of terminology.

5. It was proven that hyper-hyponymy relations in terms related to country studies in the languages being compared are different, in particular, in English, hyper-hyponymy relations amount to 340 of the general terms in the field, and in Uzbek, to 175.

6. It was found that the English language's country study terms are derived from *Old English and Germanic* roots, while the Uzbek language's *native Uzbek and Turkic* roots and English borrowed words are from *Latin, French, Greek, and Arabic* and the Uzbek language's borrowed terms are derived from *Arabic, Persian, Russian, and English* words.

7. The results of statistical analysis showed that most terms are formed by morphological and syntactic methods. These methods help not only to formulate new concepts precisely, but also to formulate them in a systematic and understandable way. At the same time, terms formed as a result of abbreviations and calcues also have their place in global relations due to their compactness, rapid expression and importance in the field of language and science. These various methods reflect the rich and complex structural features of terminology, and also ensure flexibility to changes in the field of language and knowledge.

8. Similarities and differences in semantic relations in English and Uzbek were examined on the basis of synonymous, antonymic, hypo-hyponymic phenomena. Hyponymic relations between country study terms are active in both languages. In particular, it was found that hypo-hyperonymic relations are widespread among country study terms.

9. Linguo-cultural factors are important in the translation and understanding of country study terms, as each language reflects its own culture, history, and worldview, which affects the meaning of the terms. It has been proven that certain concepts and phenomena related to country studies manifest themselves in a unique way in each society, and this is reflected in their terminology.

10. It is recommended appropriate to conduct research on such topics as the comparison of newly formed country studies terms in the Uzbek language of the Independence period with their English equivalents, the compilation of a bilingual dictionary, and the study of adequate translation of country studies terminology from English into Uzbek.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ
PhD.03.05.05.2023.Fil.163.01 ПРИ НАМАНГАНСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ
ИМИНИ ИСХАКХАНА ИБРАТА**

ТЕРМЕЗСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ТАИРОВА МАХФУЗА АБДУСАТТОРОВНА

**СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СТРАНОВЕДЧЕСКИХ
ТЕРМИНОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

**10. 00. 06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительное
языкознание и переводоведение**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ
на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD)**

Наманган – 2025

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована Высшей аттестационной комиссией при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан № В2024.3.PHD/FIL5130

Диссертация доктора философии (PhD) выполнена в Термезском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (русском, узбекском, английском (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета (www.namsifl.uz) и Информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziynet.uz).

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Защита диссертации состоится «10» сентября 2025 года в 15.00 часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03.05.05.2023.Fil.163.01 при Наманганском государственном институте иностранных языков имени Исхахана Ибрата (Адрес: Наманганская область, Давлатободский район, МСГ Орзу, улица Ёшлик, д. 100а. Тел: +998 (69) 442-11-67, e-mail: info@namsifl.uz / namchi-1@exat.uz.)

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Наманганского государственного института иностранных языков имени Исхахана Ибрата (зарегистрирована за № 103). (Адрес: Наманганская область, Давлатободский район, МСГ Орзу, улица Ёшлик, д. 100а. Тел: +998 (69) 442-11-67.)

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Введение (аннотация к докторской диссертации (PhD))

Целью исследования заключается в сравнительном анализе этимолого-деривационных и лексико-семантических особенностей страноведческих терминов в английском и узбекском языках.

Задачами исследования являются:

изучение теоретического исследования страноведческих терминов в лингвистике, осветление их места и статуса в языковой системе;

определение лингвокультурологических, семантических, этимологических, структурно-производных и парадигматических аспектов терминов по страноведения на английском и узбекском языках.

проанализировать страноведческие термины, возникшие в результате синтаксических процессов, аббревиации и калькирования в английском и узбекском языках;

исследовать страноведческие термины с точки зрения омонимии, антонимии, синонимии, вариативности и гиперо-гипонимии, а также раскрыть их лексико-семантические особенности.

Объектом исследования являются страноведческие термины на английском и узбекском языках.

Предметом исследования является изучение этимолого-производных и лексико-семантических особенностей страноведческих терминов на английском и узбекском языках.

Методы исследования. В процессе исследования использовались такие методы, как метод классификации, лингвистическое описание, историко-этимологический, сравнительно-типологический метод, компонентный и лингвостатический анализ.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

были выявлены лингвокультурные, семантические, этимологические, структурно-деривационные и парадигматические (включая синонимию, антонимию, гиперо-гипонию, вариативность, омонимию и другие отношения) сходства и различия страноведческих терминов в английском и узбекском языках;

было доказано, что страноведческие термины в английском и узбекском языках выражаются в форме простых, композиционных единиц, аббревиатур и кальк, и классифицируются в словарях с использованием лексикографических помет. В английском языке количественную основу терминологии составляют сложные слова, словосочетания и термины, образованные с помощью аффиксации;

было установлено, что отношения гиперонимии-гипонимии в терминологии страноведения различаются в сравниваемых языках; в частности, в английском языке насчитывается 340 таких отношений среди общих терминов данной области, тогда как в узбекском языке 175;

установлено, что большинство страноведческих терминов в английском и узбекском языках образуются с помощью морфологических и синтаксических методов. Эти методы не только способствуют точному формированию новых

понятий, но и помогают систематизировать и ясно их представить. В то же время термины, образованные посредством аббревиации и калькирования, ценятся за их краткость, скорость выражения и значимость в глобальных коммуникациях, что делает их важными как в языковой, так и в научной сфере.

Внедрение результатов исследования.

На основе результатов исследования лексико-семантических свойств страноведческих терминов английского и узбекского языков: выражения страноведческих терминов английского и узбекского языков в виде простых, сокращенных, гибридных, составных терминов, классификации в словарях по лексикографическим признакам, объединения терминов посредством отдельной лексикографической системы, а также этимолого-производных свойств страноведческих терминов были проанализированы морфологические, синтаксические, аббревиатурные и др. Соображения по регулированию факторов исчисления были использованы в практическом грантовом проекте «Создание электронного поэтического словаря узбекского и английского языков (Описание внешности человека, характера, природы и национальной символики)» в рамках Государственной научно-технической программы I ОТ-2019-42, реализуемой в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои. (Справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы № 01/4-1492 от 18 апреля 2025 г.). Внедрение результатов послужило улучшению речи представителей сферы и разработке словаря и электронного приложения по страноведению;

в научно-исследовательском проекте ПФ 201912258 «В рамках государственных научно-технических программ» были изучены термины, относящиеся к страноведению в мире, английском и узбекском языках, выявлены их лингвокультурные, семантические, этимологические, структурные, деривационные, парадигматические различия и сходства посредством анализа научной литературы, а также выраженность страноведческих терминов в соответствующей литературе на сопоставляемых языках, в частности, особенности этимологического словообразования в английском и узбекском языках посредством анализа лексикографических источников, а также обсуждена возможность достижения их систематизации посредством лексикографического описания. Это было использовано в практическом грантовом проекте «Создание многоязычной (узбекской, русской, английской) электронной платформы узбекской литературы». (Справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы № 01/4-1491 от 18 апреля 2025 г.). В результате научным исследователям и студентам была предоставлена информация о различиях и сходствах, выявленных в результате анализа лексических, семантических, лингвокультурологических аспектов терминов страноведения в изучаемых языках;

рекомендации по составлению словарей по терминологии страноведения на английском и узбекском языках на основе изученных примеров выражения страноведческих терминов, в частности, возможности выявления этимолого-

производных признаков в английском и узбекском языках посредством анализа лексикографических источников, их лексикографического описания и систематизации, а также парадигматических связей между страноведческими терминами на английском и узбекском языках: синонимия, антонимия, гиперимонимия, полисемия, моносемия, омонимия, паронимия, были использованы в рамках научно-практического проекта «Развитие инновационных подходов и предпринимательских навыков у студентов через создание условий для трудоустройства выпускников в странах Центральной Азии – TRIGGER», реализуемого в Термезском государственном университете в 2021-2025 годах. В результате была предоставлена информация аспирантам факультета иностранной филологии о применении словарей терминов в литературе по специальности и по страноведению для работающих и обучающихся по данной специальности;

рекомендации и выводы анализа использования английских и узбекских терминов географии в качестве простых, составных, сокращенных, гибридных и сложных терминов, их классификация в словарях с использованием лексикографических признаков и объединение их в отдельную лексикографическую систему посредством применения унификации были использованы при подготовке передач «Образование и развитие» и «Для подростков» на Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана «Телерадиоканал «Узбекистон». (Справка редакции Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана, Телерадиоканала «Узбекистон», ДМ «Культурно-просветительские и художественные передачи» от 21 апреля 2025 г. № 05-09-504). В результате показано, что информация о терминах, связанных со страноведением, служит важным источником не только при преподавании предметов, преподаваемых в высших учебных заведениях, но и при создании учебной литературы, предназначенной для широких слоев населения.

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты исследования обсуждались на 2 международных и 3 республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

Опубликованность результатов исследования. Всего по теме исследования опубликовано 19 научных работ, в том числе 9 статей в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан к публикации основных научных результатов докторских диссертаций, в том числе 6 в республиканских и 4 в зарубежных журналах.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и объем диссертации составляет 134 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ

I bo'lim (I part; I часть)

1. Tairova M.A. Analysis and Theoretical foundations of regional terms in the English and Uzbek languages. Journal of advanced linguistic studies vol. 11, No.2 2024. 380-394p. (ISSN-2231-4075. 10.00.00. № 13)
2. Tairova M.A. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarning etimologik tahlili. Tamaddun nuri. THE LIGHT OF CIVILIZATION. 2025-yil, 4-son. 394-397 betlar. (10.00.00. № 28)
3. Tairova M.A. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida mamlakatshunoslik terminlari va ularning lingvistik aspektlari: tushunchalari, yo'nalishlari, o'rganilishi. Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti Ilmiy Jurnali. Toshkent 2025 yil 1/5. 303-306 betlar. (10.00.00. № 15)
4. Tairova M.A. Translation problems of geographical names and components of phraseological units. American Journal of Philological Sciences. 30-september 2024-year. 89-96p. (ISSN-2771-2273).
5. Tairova M.A. Analysis of hyper-hyponymic terms related to country studies in English and Uzbek languages. International Conference on Advance Research on Humanities Applied Sciences and Education. 25th April, 2025. Manchester, England. 4-6p.
6. Tairova M.A. Linguocultural factors of terms related to country studies in English and Uzbekistan. 23rd April, 2025. Saint Petersburg, Russia. 1-3p.
7. Tairova M.A. Mamlakatshunoslikka oid ingliz tilidagi o'z qatlam so'zlar. "Ilmiy tadqiqotlar innovatsiyalar, nazariy va amaliy strategiyalar tadqiqi" mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy amaliy konferensiya 19-yanvar 2025yil 184-185 betlar. (ISSN:2181-3558).
8. Tairova M.A. Mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarda kalkalar tarjimasini. "Ilmiy tadqiqotlar innovatsiyalar, nazariy va amaliy strategiyalar tadqiqi" mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy amaliy konferensiya 20-mart 2025yil 3-4 betlar. (ISSN:2181-3558).

II bo'lim (II part; II часть)

9. Tairova M.A. Mamlakatshunoslik terminlari tadqiqining tarixi va talqini. Xorazm Ma'mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi. Xiva 2024-yil 12/4 327-329 betlar. (10.00.00. № 21).
10. Tairova M.A. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid neologizmlarni tarjima qilish masalalari. Namangan davlat universiteti ilmiy axborotnomasi 2024-yil 11-son 670-675betlar. (10.00.00. № 26).

11. Tairova M.A. Mamlakatshunoslik hamda lingvokulturologiyaga oid terminlarning tarjimada qayta ifodalanishi. Tamaddun nuri. Ilmiy, ijtimoiy-falsafiy, madaniy-ma'rifiy, adabiy-badiiy jurnal. 2024-yil 4-son (55) 172-174betlar. (10.00.00. № 28).
12. Tairova M.A. Asliytdagi mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlar va ularning tarjimada qayta yaratilishi xususida. Tamaddun nuri. Ilmiy, ijtimoiy-falsafiy, madaniy-ma'rifiy, adabiy-badiiy jurnal. 2024-yil 5-son (56) 69-71 betlar. (10.00.00. № 28).
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14. Tairova M.A. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslikka doir ramziy vositalarning tarjimada qayta ifodalanishi. SCIENCE PROBLEMS.UZ Toshkent 2024-yil 7-son. 4-jild 134-139 betlar. (ISSN:2181-1342)
15. Tairova M.A. Mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining qiyosiy semantik-sintaktik o'rganilishi: o'zbek va ingliz tillari misolida. "Zamonaviy dunyoda innovatsion tadqiqotlar: nazariya va amaliyot" nomli ilmiy, masofaviy, onlayn konferensiya. 2024. 40-42 betlar. (DOI:10.5281/zenodo.6583885)
16. Tairova M.A. The main features of terminology translation. Current approaches and new research in modern sciences. International scientific-online conference. Poland 2024. 92-96p. (ISSN-2771-2273).
17. Tairova M.A. Territorial, historical and linguistic reasons for naming objects in countries. International Conference on Developments in Education. 21st April, 2025. Toronto, Canada 3-4p.
18. Tairova M.A. O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi mamlakatshunoslik terminlarining leksik semantik va lingvomadaniy qiyosi. "Zamonaviy dunyoda innovatsion tadqiqotlar: nazariya va amaliyot" nomli ilmiy, masofaviy, onlayn konferensiya. 2024. 104-106 betlar. (DOI:10.5281/zenodo.6583885)
19. Tairova M.A. Mamlakatshunoslikka oid terminlarning sintaktik yasalishi. Ta'lim va innovatsion tadqiqotlar ilmiy va ilmiy texnik onlayn konferensiya. Vol. 25. 2025-03-06. 35-36 betlar.

Avtoreferat Is'hoqxon Ibrat nomidagi Namangan davlat chet tillar instituti ilmiy
jurnali tahririyatida tahrirdan o'tkazildi va o'zbek, rus hamda ingliz
tillaridagi mosligi tekshirildi (21.08.2025 y)

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Shartli bosma tabog'i 3,5 Adadi 100 nusxa.
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